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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

GERMANY YIELDS TO WILSON

THAT PRESIDENT WILSON, "without rattling a sword, without mobilizing a corporal's guard of soldiers, or lifting the anchor of a war-ship, won for civilization the greatest diplomatic victory of generations," when the German Government decided to modify its submarine warfare to meet our demands, is the deliberate opinion of the New York *Evening Post*. Almost equally emphatic tributes to the President, and similar declarations that the victory is not only America's but that of all humanity, appear in the editorial columns of scores of papers in all sections of the country and representing all shades of political opinion. After the German request for delay on our part following the sinking of the *Arabic* and the intimations that some of our demands were to be met, the first official notice of a change of front came, it will be remembered, in Ambassador Bernstorff's note of September 1. In this brief communication he informed Secretary Lansing and the American people that Germany's answer to our *Lusitania* note of July 21 (which is reprinted on page 516) would contain this passage: "Liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety of the lives of non-combatants, provided that the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance." This policy, he explained, was decided on "before the *Arabic* incident occurred." The Ambassador's statement, commented Secretary Lansing, "appears to be a recognition of the fundamental principle for which we have contended." It is an assurance, says the New York *Times* in a leading editorial, that—

"German submarines will not, without warning, launch their torpedoes against passenger-ships, whether or not they carry American passengers. It applies to all 'liners.' Observed in good faith, this means that the crew and passengers of merchant ships will not be lawlessly put to death by submarines. . . . . .

"There will be speculation as to Germany's motive, after prolonged resistance, in making this full concession. It may be said that she accepts the conclusion of Captain Persius, who declared the other day that submarine warfare was, in the military sense, profitless; it may be said that the English Navy has destroyed so many of her submarines that she finds it necessary to abandon operations in the war-zone, and there is apparent confirmation of the report published some days ago that more than fifty German submarines have been destroyed by the British. It is unnecessary to speculate concerning minor motives, however, when the greater and determining motive is plainly in view. Germany yields to President Wilson's firm representations, she promises obedience to law and usage, because she is unwilling to forfeit the friendship of this nation. . . . The situation was full of danger. Germany saw that a rupture of friendly relations with us was imminent. Then we were asked to withhold definite action until we heard from Berlin. We now hear from Berlin, and the message is one of compliance, of friendship, of peace."

Whether the submarine that attacked the *Arabic* has been sunk, as reported, "whether its commander had disobeyed orders, or whether the orders issued by his Government had never reached him, is now a matter of minor moment," continues *The Times*. The important fact is that "the case of the *Arabic* and the case of the *Lusitania* as well are now plainly in the way of honorable and friendly adjustment. Reparation will be made, and the controversy will end in the only right and just manner."

Not all anxiety and doubt regarding our relations with Germany have been dispelled, it may be noted, however. No gratitude is due Germany, thinks Colonel Roosevelt, for simply announcing that she "intends to stop the policy of assassination." On its face, he says, the announcement "appears to be most gratifying, and, if the acts of the Germans bear it out, and if suitable amends are made for the lives lost on the *Lusitania* and *Arabic* and for the *Gulflight* and *Falaba* and similar cases, and if there is no provision exprest or implied as to action on our part, such as was requested by Germany before as regards England and France, the results will in every way be satisfactory." Likewise, the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* does not consider the submarine issue "a closed incident"; it reminds us of the difficult task of securing proper reparation and "averting a break with Germany without any compromise of national self-respect." And the Providence *Journal* insists that while Germany "backs down," she "has not altered her views on the submarine system." The Providence paper continues:

"It is because she recognizes what our active participation on the side of the Allies would mean that Germany, having reached the parting of the ways, chooses our friendship rather than our enmity. In so doing she shows belated common sense. But . . . she is a proud nation and she will not forget the bitter pill we are forcing her to swallow. She will remember the arms and ammunition that are being exported to her enemies, she will keep in mind the insistence with which we have prest her for a settlement of the *Lusitania* and *Arabic* cases.

"Knowing this, it would be foolhardy to remit our preparations for national security. The danger will not be over when Berlin accommodates itself to the desires of Washington. It is only deferred. And this means that the argument for American

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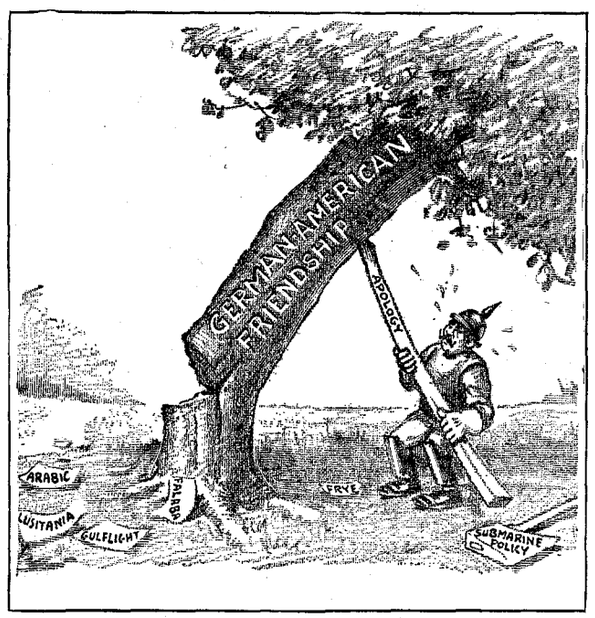
preparedness is as imperative as ever. We must proceed to the placing of the nation in a reasonable condition of defense. Germany bows to the inevitable. She 'looks pleasant' because she has to. But wrath and resentment still fill her mind and heart."

Contrasting with such distrust of Germany is the St. Louis *Republic*'s belief that Germany "has just awakened to her better



IT MAY LIVE, BUT CAN IT THRIVE?

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*.

self." "Is it not possible," asks the New York *Sun*, "that the Germany we all admired and praised has won a great victory over the Germany we despised and condemned?" And the Milwaukee *Sentinel* carries this friendliness far enough to remark that "while Great Britain is higgling and evading in respect of the American demands for a decent regard for our rights as neutrals, German diplomacy unexpectedly steals a march by frankly conceding the justice of our contentions." The New York *Evening Sun* declares that "we should accept Germany's concession in a spirit of generosity." It maintains that—

"The important matter to-day is that she has made a sacrifice of her pride, hitherto overweening: she has disregarded the counsels of some of her most trusted leaders as to her military interests involved in the commerce-destroying campaign; she has abandoned all her habitual attitude of defiant superiority to the rest of the world, and frankly and fully adopted the view of her duty which our Government has urged upon her. . . . . .

"We have no sympathy with the tendency to depreciate the value of Germany's bid for our friendship which already seems to be developing in some quarters, in the search for a minor motive for the change of submarine methods. The theory that the submarine campaign has run its course and faded into impossibility through the improvement in British means of combating it appears to be quite a gratuitous assumption. . . . .

"On the other hand, . . . nothing can be more natural than that as a logical step toward pacification the German leaders should determine to placate the United States in order to secure, if not its active good offices, at least the absence of any active hostility, when the hour for remaking the community of nations arrives. This is neither a weakness nor a meanness in Germany. It is a highly creditable impulse. Wisdom and amenity alike impose it."

But, after all, it is as a triumph of American diplomacy that the press hail the announcement of Germany's change of attitude. The New York *World* calls it "a brilliant victory for the United States," which gains it "a new prestige among the nations." For us, says the Boston *News Bureau*, the diplomatic victory is complete, and it is won through the President—"his is the personal triumph, wrought out by ideas and words." And similar emphatic and whole-hearted words of praise appear in the columns of such representative dailies as the New York *Sun*, *World*, *Times*, *Globe*, Philadelphia *Record*, Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, Baltimore *Sun* and *American*, Cleveland *Leader*, Louisville *Courier-Journal*, St. Louis *Republic* and *Globe Democrat*, and Chicago *Tribune*. The service Mr. Wilson has rendered to the American people is enhanced, says the Kansas City *Star*, "by the fact that it was a service performed for all humanity." "It is to the imperishable glory of President Wilson," declares the Springfield *Republican*, "that in defending neutrals he has also vindicated the claims of civilization and humanity against a renascent barbarism." In fact, the New York *Tribune* believes that—

"Mr. Wilson's supreme service is to mankind, not to his own country. . . . He has maintained international law; he has upheld civilization; he has defended humanity."

Had we submitted to the German principle of "necessity," says *The Tribune*, "international law would have become a mere nothing, a memory, a convenience." The greatest praise is due Mr. Wilson, in *The Tribune's* opinion, "for the courage he displayed after the *Arabic* in frankly recognizing that the time for talking was over, that the time for action had arrived." *The Evening Post*, on the other hand, finds the greatest lesson of it all in "the unconquerable power of moral ideals which is thus once more demonstrated." The President's "moral victory," it declares, "assures him a foremost place in the pages of American history"—

"Without mobilizing a regiment or assembling a fleet, by sheer dogged, unswerving persistence in advocating the right, he has compelled the surrender of the proudest, the most arrogant, the best armed of nations, and he has done it in completest self-abnegation, but in fullest, most patriotic devotion to American ideals.

"No error could be more serious than that of looking upon this splendid success of our diplomacy as a victory on a mere punctilio,

TEACHING HIM A NEW TRICK.

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

a satisfaction like that of the duelist upon a 'point of honor.' . . . Our case was impregnable in law and justice; but what made it great and momentous was that it was in principle the case of international right, the case of civilized warfare against unshackled terrorism—in a word, the case of civilization itself."

The almost unanimous approval of the President's attitude and actions, the New York *Morning Telegraph* notes, has persuaded

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Democratic leaders that Wilson can be reelected next year. The Boston *Herald* finds it easy to foresee the slogan of next year's Wilson campaign—"He kept us out of war." And *The Herald* remarks:

"If the European War ends, as it seemingly must, before our ballots fall in 1916, and we have kept out of it; and if joint action of the American Republics results in some sort of a stay of anarchistic proceedings in Mexico and we have kept out of there too, President Wilson will go before the country as a man who, tho badgered and berided by Roosevelt and the whole military crowd, has kept the greatest Republic in the world, and the dominant force in this hemisphere, out of hostilities into which nearly everybody else had fallen. This is evidently what he is working for. It is no unworthy ambition. Its realization will afford him no small place in history."

German-American press opinion emphasizes Germany's desire to retain the friendship of the United States. Herman Ridder, in the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, pays his respects to those "who were so eager to rush this country into war with Germany over the *Lusitania* and *Arabic* incidents," and who are now "confounded and repudiated by the action of the German Government." And the Cincinnati *Volksblatt* remarks:

"Germany has yielded more than one point to preserve peace with our country. This is in keeping with her conduct in the past. She fights heroically when pushed to the wall, but welcomes every opportunity to avoid war. We hope that the American public will appreciate her peaceful disposition, and that the President will now insist England shall no longer outrage our maritime rights and our national honor."

The German-American papers, incidentally, are not the only ones to note that after the passing of the German crisis the United States Government is in a position to press its representations upon Great Britain. Such action is urged by the Boston *Globe*, New York *Morning Telegraph*, Rochester *Herald*, Baltimore *Sun*, and Atlanta *Constitution*.

BRITAIN'S "MODIFIED" BLOCKADE

GREAT BRITAIN'S AIM to interfere as little as possible with American trade and yet maintain "any blockade at all" is again revealed, think some editors, by her modification of the Order in Council covering shipments of goods of German or Austrian origin through neutral ports to the United States. But there are those who sniff at the "so-called concession," which releases goods that were contracted for, but not paid for, prior to March 2, when the British Order in Council went into effect. As the Philadelphia *Record* points out, a large quantity of the products affected have been lying in warehouses at Rotterdam for several months. Most of the goods have been paid for and are "no longer to be regarded as enemy property." So that even if the principle that a neutral flag covers the cargo were no longer recognized as part of international law, continues this journal, this merchandise would not be "lawfully seizable" on the high seas. Consequently *The Record* holds that Great Britain "concedes nothing that was not due the concessionaries as of right." The goods chiefly affected by the new ruling, the press inform us, are toys and other specialties for the Christmas trade, while dyestuffs and chemicals also will be helped. Consignments held at German factories are still the subject of negotiations. As to the practical working-out of the "concession" idea, we read in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times* that—

"The plan is to have American importers submit proofs to the foreign-trade advisers of the State Department at Washington, both as to identification of the cargoes and of American ownership and other necessary particulars, and thus establish a system by which the examination of the cases and claims of American importers can be carried on in Washington, through informal conferences between the trade-advisers and Sir Richard Crawford, of the British Embassy.

"The purpose of this arrangement is to facilitate the procedure of procuring the release of those American-owned, German-made cargoes, now at Rotterdam, which the British Government may be willing to permit to be shipped to the United States. It is in line with Sir Edward Grey's note of July 31, in which

EVERYBODY'S DOING IT.
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

he gave assurances of Great Britain's willingness to 'make reasonable concessions to American interests' and to accord special consideration in all cases where the enforcement of the British Order in Council might be causing undue hardship."

Granting that the so-called "concession" is one of Sir Edward Grey's "assurances," the New York *Sun* is moved to remark that "Great Britain is pleased to accommodate certain American importers who want the goods they ordered six months ago, but she stands on her policy of keeping up a 'blockade' of neutral as well as enemy ports without containing ships, thereby denying the freedom of the seas, but softening the blow by confiscating neither ships nor cargoes, except contraband cargoes, and paying the damage to neutrals from a well-supplied purse." In the judgment of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, American diplomacy is "gradually bringing the British Government to an acceptance of the principle that sea-control does not mean sea-dictatorship, and that the neutral merchant has some rights which must be respected by every belligerent."

The British blockade attitude seems to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* "so conciliatory that the sharp note the pro-Germans are urging upon Washington ought not to be, and probably will not be, written." *The Public Ledger* adds:

"It must be a great disappointment to the German propagandists—tho it would be too much to hope that their zeal may be checked in consequence—to have the British Government offer to release the German goods over which various importers have been raising such a fuss. Recent revelations indicate that it was Germany rather than Great Britain which stood in the way of such an arrangement in the first place. However this may be, Great Britain has again made plain her purpose to embarrass American trade as little as she can, and yet maintain any blockade at all."

As the New York *Commercial* sees the situation, "Germany and Great Britain are 'jockeying for position' in the race to gain the favor of the United States," and with reference to Germany's responsibility for the non-shipment of German goods this journal says:

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"When the British Government released the goods at Rotterdam and showed some willingness to consider the case of goods still in Germany and Belgium, Germany tried to checkmate the move by letting our Department of State know in an informal way that an embargo would be placed on such exports from Germany because Great Britain could not be trusted and might seize such goods made in Germany as British manufacturers now need, especially dyestuffs, potash, and certain chemicals.

"Germany needs the money and commercial credits that represent the value of these goods. If the German Government persists in declaring an embargo on exports of peace products to the United States, its sole purpose will be to attempt to keep alive the dissatisfaction of American importers by claiming that the embargo is a necessary defense against the Allies. The leading importers of German goods in this country are Germans, and merchants of German descent, most of whom are bitterly hostile to Great Britain.

"It will hardly be worth while for our Department of State to negotiate with the British Government for the release of goods in store in Germany, Austria, and Belgium if the German Government persists in preventing their export."

WAR-STRICKEN STERLING EXCHANGE

WAR is "a great teacher of geography," is a remark often heard and variously attributed in the early days of the European conflict. Now the world is finding out, as some editors observe, that war is also a teacher of arithmetic. The English pound sterling, we are reminded by the Atlanta *Constitution*, was imprest upon our schoolboy minds as being worth $4.86½ in American money. "The only variation in the rate, up or down," this journal adds, "was the small fraction of a cent, the actual cost of shipping the gold equivalent one way or another, according to where it had accumulated and the direction in which it was destined to move to satisfy the demands of business." But on the first day of September in the second year of the Great War, the exchange-value of the English pound sank from already very low levels to the unprecedented depth of $4.50. This decline of sterling is reflected in different degrees in the other European money-markets, and there is natural jubilation in the American press over the power of the dollar to buy more foreign money than ever before. But at the same time we are reminded that the situation holds for us perils as well as benefits. Thus B. C. Forbes, financial expert of the New York *American*, points out that—

"The world's financial scales are tilting so far in America's favor that international commerce appears to be in danger of an upset. Fears have been freely exprest that the failure of European countries, our greatest customers, to arrange means for paying their gigantic bills here may force drastic curtailment of purchases, thus causing a slowing down of business in the United States."

Discussing the apprehension that European buyers might shift their purchasing to lands where the native currency is not at such a premium as is our dollar, or seek to enlarge their shipments to us of either commercial wares or our own securities, the Boston *News Bureau* remarks that "there are practical difficulties in the way" of these courses:

"For there are no such marginal resources available in other lands, the world having been already ransacked; we remain the main resort. The Allied countries, as such, can not expediently increase their output of goods to sell us. Neither is there much force in the theory that exchange has been let drop so far to tempt British holders of 'Yankees' to liquidate and collect the handsome premium; that incentive had already exerted its maximum effect as against counter-reasons for holding.

"Finally, the Allies can not well afford to do any appreciable amount of curtailing or canceling. Their buying-necessities are supremely imperative."

We are now exporting, as the New York *Journal of Commerce* notes, "commodities, sold at certain prices in dollars and cents, to an amount of about $100,000,000 a month in excess of what we are buying abroad." Altho London is sending gold to us at the rate of $15,000,000 to $40,000,000 monthly, these shipments, as the New York *Evening Post* remarks, "have been wholly insufficient to meet the accumulating balance of indebtedness against England." The abnormal business-conditions of which the decline of foreign exchange is so striking a symptom are thus outlined by the New York *Times:*

"American goods are the dearest in the world, and yet, at the same time, Europe is so much in need of them that she has to go on buying them, with the effect of making them dearer still. Economic laws are turned upside down. We have, in this country, the best market in which to sell and the worst market in which to buy. But Europe has nothing to sell to us, or very little, and her necessities compel her to buy. So the international account is thrown somewhat out of balance. The buying is all on one side, the selling all on the other.

"Normally, to continue at all, trade must be two-sided, tending always to come out even. In the course of a peaceful year it comes out so nearly even, between the United States and Europe, that only 2 or 3 per cent. of the total account has to be settled by the transfer of gold from one side of the Atlantic to the other; for the other 97 or 98 per cent. purchases balance sales, back and forth: hence the use of foreign-exchange bills in lieu of gold-shipments. A merchant in New York owing money in London would never think of sending gold. He would buy from a Wall Street banker a draft on a London banker for so many pounds sterling. Likewise a London merchant owing money in America, perhaps at the very same moment, is buying a London banker's draft on a New York banker for so many dollars.

"This swapping of credit is but the means of swapping goods without the intervention of gold. It amounts to many hundreds of millions a year between this country and Europe. But now, because Europe buys so many more goods than she sells, the demand in London for dollar-credit at New York is very much greater than the demand in New York for pound-credit at London. Hence the premium on dollars and the discount on pounds. It is a premium not upon American gold over European gold; it is a premium on the means of settling debts in dollars without the use of gold. Europe would rather pay the premium than send the gold, because, for one reason, shipping gold is very costly and extra hazardous in time of war, and, for another, all the belligerents wish to keep their gold so long as they can afford to do so. It is, for instance, costing Great Britain 7 cents in every dollar to pay her American debts in credit rather than in gold.

"Roughly, an American dollar buys a dollar and seven cents' worth of English goods. The English money-equivalent of a dollar buys only 93 cents' worth of American goods. A little more than a year ago, when conditions were normal, a New York merchant desiring to make a remittance to London went into the foreign-exchange market and bought an English pound sterling for $4.87¾. This week, on the same errand, he could buy an English pound sterling for $4.50. Normally, in the foreign-exchange market of Wall Street, one would have to pay 19½ cents for a French franc; one can now buy it for 16⅔ cents. Normally, one would have to pay 23¾ cents for a German mark; it now is worth a trifle more than 20 cents.

"That is the measure in which the present state of foreign exchange favors the American who is buying foreign credit with dollars."

Meanwhile the press announce the coming of a British and French commission to confer with New York bankers "in regard to the adjustment of the sterling-exchange situation and the possible flotation of a loan." There are three possible courses for the consideration of this commission, according to the New York *Evening Post*, in which we read:

"There are only three ways in which the depreciation could be arrested and the sterling market restored to normal. It could be done through sending gold in hitherto unprecedented volume; but that would mean the wholesale impairment of bank reserves in the markets of England and her allies. It might be done if all Europe's holdings of American securities were resold to us; but it has long been evident that the owners of these securities were for the most part indisposed to sell. The placing of a loan in this country, by the English Government or banks, would do the business, if the amount were large enough; for the proceeds of such a loan could then be used for London's New York payments, and the drawing of exchange on London proportionately reduced."

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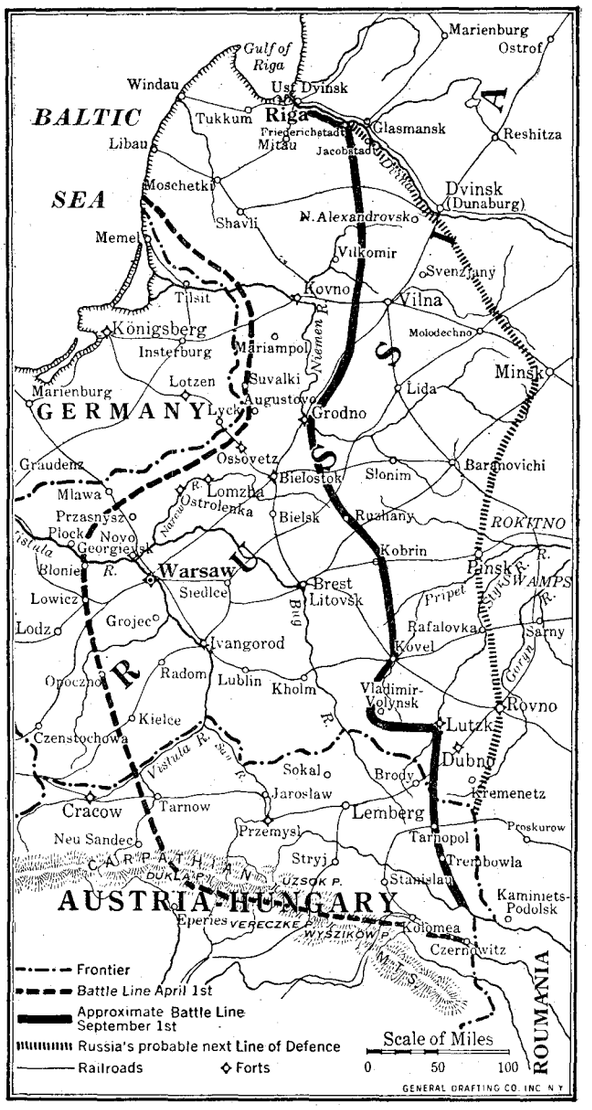
THE GERMAN INVASION OF RUSSIA

STRONGHOLD AFTER STRONGHOLD falls in Russia, editorial observers note, as Germany's victorious forces push farther eastward. The chief question of importance about this campaign, according to the Washington *Star*, is "not how much Russian territory Germany can occupy," but "whether the Russian armies can be destroyed or so weakened or prest back that they will not be a menace to Germany's eastern frontier." One interesting report of Russian sentiment in the matter is to be found in the dispatch of a Petrograd correspondent of the London *Morning Post*, who says, "it is desirable that the Germans should come another hundred miles yet deeper into Russia . . . to keep up the pressure on the Russian tide." But the moment the pressure relaxes, he adds, "the tide will turn, and the Germans know it." As the Russian retirement proceeds, remarks the Springfield *Republican*, one realizes the more that it was "long premeditated and carefully prepared for." Late in April, at the outset of the German movement, the most colossal in history, this journal goes on to say, "the ground-plan of the great design was roughly visible even to outsiders." But the outsiders could not know what was probably known "both at Berlin and at Petrograd"—that the German plan was based upon the certainty of continuous success. The invasion of the Baltic region, so far away from the attack in Galicia, *The Republican* says, was considered a mere raid by superficial observers. In fact, the two movements were part of one plan, and the Russian General Staff, "aware of the impossibility of holding the line in the south, must have foreseen the development of the general plan and determined to frustrate it by a sweeping sacrifice of territory." We read then:



WHERE THE TEUTON TIDE SWEEPS EASTWARD.

Showing the progress made in five months of almost constant fighting by the Austro-German armies invading Russia.

"The second line of defense is gone like the first, and the German Army can make further great seizures of Russian territory if it is thought worth while. But whether the Russian Army can be cornered and forced to fight is not so certain, and its position behind the Pripet marshes, as big as Ireland, will now give it protection from the south. Perhaps the Russian commanders have hopes of finding a Marne; if not, it will be a question of how far they can retreat and how far the Germans will care to follow."

In the view of the New York *Times* "the nature of the Germans' victory yet remains to be determined," and it adds:

"Some think it a triumph of arms complete, a crushing of the Slavic foe, while others hold that for all its loss in men Russia is undefeated and has but been giving space for time. These others ask why, if the Slavic peril is crusht, do the Germans yet pursue it? While doing so they talk of the abominable desolation left by the Russians as they go. They take time to burn ungathered crops, piling straw upon the fields and setting it afire. They seldom yield a place before they have dismantled it, even to the church bells. They probably also save the untold treasure in the churches. There is perhaps more portable wealth of gold and jewels in Russian churches than was ever counted in both the Kaiser's war-chest at Spandau and the Imperial German Bank. That the want of guns and ammunition caused the Russian resistance to break down is commonly believed. Then Berlin tells of having found at Novogeorgievsk, abandoned by Grand Duke Nicholas, 1,200 cannon, 150 machine guns, and incredible stores of food and ammunition, undestroyed by 90,000 prisoners, who held out there a week beyond the fall of Warsaw. That for contradiction."

This journal and others note also that while the German objective has all along been supposed to be Petrograd, it may now be Odessa instead. We read:

"Pushing eastward through Poland the German forces got control of the railway-lines on which the Russians would rely for rapid transportation of troops and supplies from northern into southern Russia. It may be, therefore, that German strategy was to force the Russian Army back toward Petrograd, northeast, cut it off from the south, and then to make Odessa the new objective. The peril in this to Russia is apparent. At Odessa the Germans would establish communications with the Turks at Constantinople, via the Black Sea, and reenforce them against the Allies, who are attacking from the outer end of the Dardanelles. That would be for Germany to reach hands with Turkey without thoroughfare through the petulant Balkan States."

Meanwhile not a few editorial observers, in contemplating Berlin's official report of the Russian losses as 300,000 killed and wounded and 1,100,000 captured since May 2, are moved to comment wonderingly on what the Chicago *Herald* calls Russia's "appalling optimism." Russian Poland is occupied by the Germans, says this journal, but Russia goes on "planning for the reconstruction of an autonomous Poland." Again, at the very moment when it is a question whether the Germans may not press on to Petrograd, adds *The Herald*, "Russia announces joyously that within a short time she will have 2,000,000 more men under arms and will be prepared to resume the offensive by spring." On this point the Washington *Times* remarks:

"That is the spirit of Russia—that blundering Russia which somehow, at every crisis since the capture of Peter the Great by the Turks and his ransom by the woman whom he afterward made his empress, has been able to rally its slumbering energies and conquer in the end—not in the first contact, perhaps, nor in the second nor the third, but invariably in the end.

"It would be a fatuous assumption if Berlin for one moment imagined that the campaign in Russia has been decided. It will not be decided 'before some time next year,' or perhaps a year or two years after that."

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THE EX-PRESIDENTIAL WAR ON THE WAR DEPARTMENT

RATHER than agreeing with a Western admirer who is convinced that Colonel Roosevelt's Plattsburg speech "had more to do with deciding Germany's recent attitude toward the United States than any other thing that has happened," the New York *Evening Post* maintains that Germany's change of front has made the Colonel's "terrific" trumpet-blasts against the Administration "sound like a tin whistle." But the Plattsburg speech brought official notice from the Administration and evoked a whole chorus of echoing blasts and counter-blasts. Certain advocates of "preparedness," at many points in hearty accord with the Colonel, remarked with the New York *Evening Sun* that "T. R. said it a bit too loud, perhaps." The Philadelphia *Record* is thoroughly convinced that "the Colonel is mad with malice and ought to be muzzled" by the very same speech which compels the Toledo *Blade* to say: "In the ultimate calm view of history, it will be written large that never in his courageous career has the great crusader done a braver thing or rendered a greater service to the country he loves."

TWO FORMER ROUGH-RIDERS AT PLATTSBURG.

General Wood and Colonel Roosevelt, as they appeared at the Plattsburg military-instruction camp the day the Colonel spoke.

Compared with such editorial denunciation and laudation, the little exchange of views between the Colonel and Secretary Garrison is mild indeed. Mr. Roosevelt, when speaking by General Wood's invitation at the Plattsburg military-instruction camp, paid his respects, it will be remembered, to the "Chinafiers," "professional pacifists," "poltroons," and "hyphenated Americans," urged greater preparedness for war, asserted that it was our duty to defend Belgium, and declared that "for thirteen months America has played an ignoble part among the nations," treating "elocution as a substitute for action." In a statement later given to the press Colonel Roosevelt made the point that we should stand by the President only "so long as the President stands by the country." Upon reading the newspaper-reports of these utterances, Secretary Garrison telegraphed to General Wood at Plattsburg that "no opportunity should have been furnished to any one to present to the men any matter excepting that which was essential to the necessary training they were there to receive," and that no such opportunity should hereafter be given. To this the General made what the New York *World* called "the fine, soldier-like reply": "Your telegram received and policy laid down will be rigidly adhered to." Colonel Roosevelt at once took up the cudgels for his old friend General Wood, insisting that he alone was responsible for his words, pointing out that his invitation to address the camp had been known to the War Department for weeks, and saying that "in his speech he never mentioned the President or the Administration." That is, retorted Secretary Garrison, Mr. Roosevelt "takes the position that it is notorious that he has the habit of making indiscreet speeches, and that it, therefore, was my duty to find out if he intended to go to Plattsburg, and if so to head him off and save him from himself." These remarks the Colonel promptly characterized as "buffoonery," and the Secretary of War in his final statement defended his own record on "preparedness," and concluded: "As to 'buffoonery'—tut-tut, Colonel! Remember that when you stub your toe now you are too old to cry, even if it hurts too much to laugh." And in his final reply to this final reply, Colonel Roosevelt accused Secretary Garrison of misquoting him and defended and elaborated his own criticisms of the course of the Wilson Administration.

All parties in this brief controversy have received their share of criticism from the press, the lion's share coming to the Colonel. "Raw and rancid," is the New York *World's* characterization of the "Roosevelt performance at Plattsburg," and similar views are held by papers like the Savannah *Press*, St. Louis *Post Dispatch*, Oklahoma City *Oklahoman*, and New York *Commercial*. Said the New York *Evening Post:*

"We are bound to add that the great majority of Americans see in Mr. Roosevelt's present activities only an attempt by him to make use of a troubled situation in order to get a party and personal advantage out of it. . . . In this effort he has, it is true, made only a series of blunders. He railed at the *Lusitania* note before he knew what it was, and immediately thereafter ran away and kept ingloriously silent. He rushed into print about the case of the *Arabic*, demanding 'deeds' instanter; and to-day has to read of the complete yielding of Germany to the American diplomatic contention, for which Roosevelt had nothing but scorn. Thus he has made a good deal of a mess of it, so far, in his endeavor to tear the President in pieces; and has the mortification of seeing the country rallying strongly to Wilson. This, however, does not obscure the animus of his bitter assaults, which is purely self-seeking and partizan. He is an improvised national defender for politics only."

Colonel Roosevelt, the Newark *News* feels bound to admit, "has been carried away by the spirit of partizanship. All his old friends must deplore this exhibition of his Achilles heel." And the Chicago *Tribune*, one of the Colonel's most faithful political supporters in recent years, tells why it considers his "break" at Plattsburg so serious:

"It was the location and the occasion, not the audience, that made Mr. Roosevelt's speech bad taste or worse. He was addressing American citizens beginning to learn military technique and military discipline, in an army-post of the United States, drest in the uniforms of the United States, trained by the commissioned officers of the United States, who represented the best of the movement in progress for adequate defense. To these men he addrest an attack upon the commanding chief of the Army of the United States. He added to this lesson in insubordination a number of personal views entirely irrelevant to military efficiency and which were at least unnecessary. . . . . .

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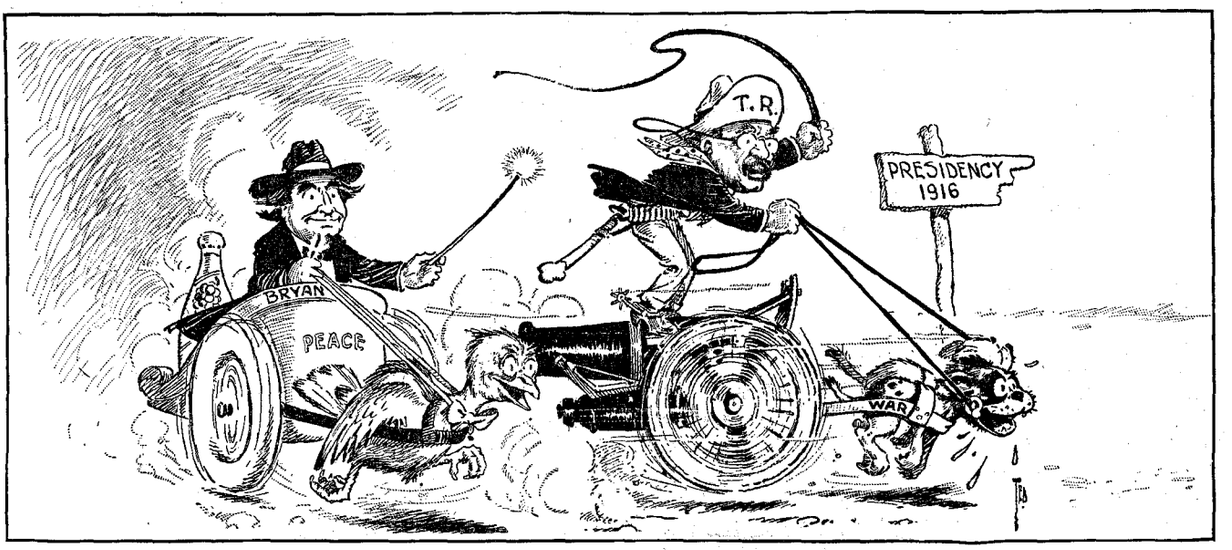


TWO 1916 MODELS.

—Ted in the Chicago *Daily News.*

"Mr. Roosevelt's Plattsburg speech has hurt the movement for national defense a little. It has hurt Mr. Roosevelt more."

But all three actors in this "teapot-tempest," says the Grand Rapids *Press*, are at fault. And the New York *World* and Newark *Star* agree that General Wood—who knows the Colonel so well—deserved the reprimand for asking him to speak. The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* thinks Secretary Garrison blundered in not heading off the Roosevelt invitation. The Brooklyn *Eagle* chides the Secretary for entering into a controversy with the ex-President. For reprimanding so distinguished an officer as General Wood and trying to muzzle a former President of the United States, Secretary Garrison is called an "officious understrapper" by the St. Louis *Star*.

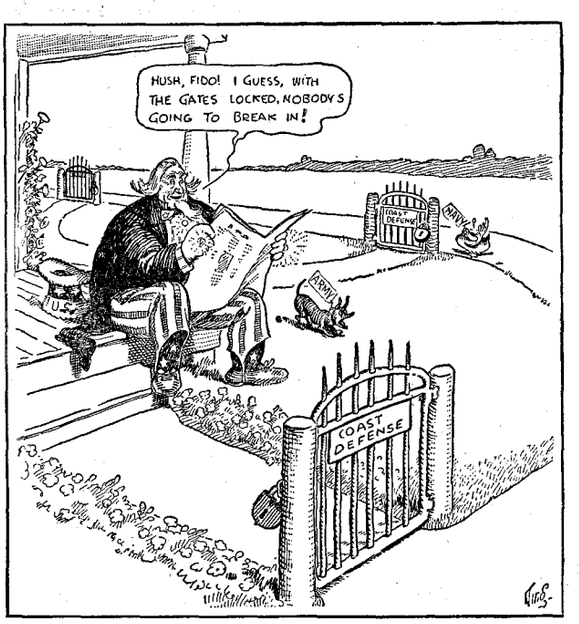
Several editors, it must be noted, came promptly to the defense of Colonel Roosevelt. The turpitude of his conduct "quite escapes" the New York *Morning Telegraph*, and the New York *Press* is convinced that he is right, and "the nation knows he is right." And the Toledo *Blade* concludes the editorial previously quoted with these words:

"The undiplomatic, rough-edged Anglo-Saxon of Theodore Roosevelt, pointing out national weaknesses and demanding a national awakening is, in no sense, pleasant or pink-tea literature. But it is a vital need in this hour of American peril, and the time will come when the people who to-day deprecate the 'impropriety' of the Plattsburg speech will call its author a prophet of honor in his own country."

The success of President Wilson's negotiations with Germany, and the late publication of the President's advocacy of plans for improving our national defenses, lend support to those newspapers which find the positions taken by Colonel Roosevelt and Colonel Bryan equally reprehensible. The New York *Times* and *Evening Post*, the Philadelphia *Record*, and the Grand Rapids *Press* are at one with the Washington *Star* when it says that with Colonel Roosevelt at one end of the line with his ridicule of the Administration and his "rabid jingoism," and "with Colonel Bryan at the other end hampering the Administration by his public scorings of its policies in dealing with foreign nations and doing his utmost to prevent the spread of a sentiment for rational military preparedness, the country is confronted with a lamentable spectacle."

OUR WATCH-DOGS.

—Pease in the Newark *News.*



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STILL, SOME ONE MIGHT FIND AN OPENING.

—King in the Chicago *Tribune.*

PICTORIAL PREACHMENTS OF PREPAREDNESS.

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THE NOTE THAT "REESTABLISHED INTERNATIONAL LAW"

(Believing that our readers will wish to reread and preserve the document which was chiefly instrumental in convincing the German Government of the justice of this country's stand for the rights of its citizens at sea, we here reprint President Wilson's note of July 21 on the sinking of the *Lusitania*.)

The note of the Imperial German Government dated the 8th of July, 1915, has received the careful consideration of the Government of the United States, and it regrets to be obliged to say that it has found it very unsatisfactory, because it fails to meet the real differences between the two Governments, and indicates no way in which the accepted principles of law and humanity may be applied in the grave matter in controversy, but proposes, on the contrary, arrangements for a partial suspension of those principles which virtually set them aside.

The Government of the United States notes with satisfaction that the Imperial German Government recognizes without reservation the validity of the principles insisted on in the several communications which this Government has addrest to the Imperial German Government with regard to its announcement of a war-zone and the use of submarines against merchantmen on the high seas—the principle that the high seas are free, that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before she can lawfully be seized or destroyed, and that the lives of non-combatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to examination, for a belligerent act of retaliation is *per se* an act beyond the law, and the defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal.

The Government of the United States, however, is keenly disappointed to find that the Imperial German Government regards itself as in large degree exempt from the obligation to observe these principles, even where neutral vessels are concerned, by what it believes the policy and practise of the Government of Great Britain to be in the present war with regard to neutral commerce. The Imperial German Government will readily understand that the Government of the United States can not discuss the policy of the Government of Great Britain with regard to neutral trade except with that Government itself, and that it must regard the conduct of other belligerent Governments as irrelevant to any discussion with the Imperial German Government of what this Government regards as grave and unjustifiable violations of the rights of American citizens by German naval commanders.

Illegal and inhuman acts, however justifiable they may be thought to be against an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the right to life itself. If a belligerent can not retaliate against an enemy without injuring the lives of neutrals, as well as their property, humanity, as well as justice and a due regard for the dignity of neutral Powers, should dictate that the practise be discontinued. If persisted in it would in such circumstances constitute an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected.

The Government of the United States is not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions created by this war or of the radical alterations of circumstance and method of attack produced by the use of instrumentalities of naval warfare which the nations of the world can not have had in view when the existing rules of international law were formulated, and it is ready to make every reasonable allowance for these novel and unexpected aspects of war at sea; but it can not consent to abate any essential or fundamental right of its people because of a mere alteration of circumstance. The rights of neutrals in time of war are based upon principle, not upon expediency, and the principles are immutable. It is the duty and obligation of belligerents to find a way to adapt the new circumstances to them.

The events of the past two months have clearly indicated that it is possible and practicable to conduct such submarine operations as have characterized the activity of the Imperial German Navy within the so-called war-zone in substantial accord with the accepted practises of regulated warfare. The whole world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of that possibility by German naval commanders. It is manifestly possible, therefore, to lift the whole practise of submarine attack above the criticism which it has aroused and remove the chief causes of offense.

In view of the admission of illegality made by the Imperial Government when it pleaded the right of retaliation in defense of its acts, and in view of the manifest possibility of conforming to the established rules of naval warfare, the Government of the United States can not believe that the Imperial Government will longer refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the *Lusitania* or from offering reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act.

The Government of the United States, while not indifferent to the friendly spirit in which it is made, can not accept the suggestion of the Imperial German Government that certain vessels be designated and agreed upon which shall be free on the seas now illegally proscribed. The very agreement would, by implication, subject other vessels to illegal attack, and would be a curtailment and therefore an abandonment of the principles for which this Government contends, and which in times of calmer counsels every nation would concede as of course.

The Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government are contending for the same great object, have long stood together in urging the very principles upon which the Government of the United States now so solemnly insists. They are both contending for the freedom of the seas. The Government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom, from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost. It invites the practical cooperation of the Imperial German Government at this time, when cooperation may accomplish most and this great common object be most strikingly and effectively achieved.

The Imperial German Government expresses the hope that this object may be in some measure accomplished even before the present war ends. It can be. The Government of the United States not only feels obliged to insist upon it, by whomsoever violated or ignored, in the protection of its own citizens, but is also deeply interested in seeing it made practicable between the belligerents themselves, and holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way.

In the meantime the very value which this Government sets upon the long and unbroken friendship between the people and Government of the United States and the people and Government of the German nation impels it to press very solemnly upon the Imperial German Government the necessity for a scrupulous observance of neutral rights in this critical matter. Friendship itself prompts it to say to the Imperial Government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the Government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly.

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FOREIGN COMMENT

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WITH THE CANADIAN TROOPS IN ENGLAND.

At a review of 40,000 Canadian troops at Shorncliffe, England, the salute was taken by the Minister of the Colonies, Mr. Andrew Bonar Law, himself a Canadian by birth; at his side is General Sir Sam Hughes, Canada's Minister of Militia and Defense.

ROUMANIA THWARTS GERMANY

BUCHAREST IS INDIGNANT at the attempts made by Germany to force a passage through Roumania for ammunition destined for her Turkish ally. Roumania takes the stand that munitions and supplies are contraband of war, and that, by allowing them passage through her territory, she would be violating the neutrality she has precariously preserved thus far. A study of the Roumanian press makes it very clear that should the moment come to give up neutrality the people of the Latin Kingdom have no intention that it shall be abandoned in favor of Germany. It is perhaps significant that throughout the entire controversy the Bucharest *Seara*, the only pro-German paper in the Roumanian capital, has preserved a discreet silence. On the other side, most of the organs of public opinion are annoyed with the Government for not taking a stronger line. The *Dimineatza* thus states the position:

"It seems that the lack of ammunition is being felt more and more in Turkey, and seriously preoccupies the minds of the Teutons. We have given the view-point of the German newspapers, that Roumania ought to be forced to permit the passing of ammunition to Turkey. These newspapers base their insistence upon a positive fact—the treaty of alliance by which Roumania is bound to the Central Powers, and the negative fact—the Quadruple Entente did not and can not forbid this transportation on the ground that it is incompatible with neutrality, because the Entente itself considers that the transportation of ammunition from America is in conformity with the laws of neutrality."

The *Dimineatza* then proceeds to quote in detail the arguments of the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* that Roumania should be forced to respect treaty rights and that under these rights Germany is justified in demanding the passage of ammunition through Roumania. These arguments do not impress the Bucharest paper, which says:

"From this we see, first of all, that Germany and Austria actually think we are still bound to them by a treaty of alliance. Then again, the German newspaper affirms that Roumania will soon be compelled to take decisive steps in the matter of transportation of ammunition. Is this an Austro-German ultimatum? History repeats itself, and we notice that whenever the Germans have a victory they begin to menace us. We can easily foresee what would happen to us should Germany be victorious in the end."

The *Adevarul* advocates a defiant attitude, and reproaches the Premier for lack of firmness:

"Instead of categorically refusing the Germans, Mr. Bratianu has given them an evasive answer on the pretext that a categorical reply would have provoked a breach with Germany, and that such a breach would be pleasing to the Teutons. An evasive answer is at best unfavorable to the Germans, and they must know that even if Mr. Bratianu would like to let the ammunition through, he can not.

"This question has at the present moment a political and diplomatic character of such gravity for us that to resolve it in favor of the Germans would mean that we thereby threw in our lot with the Teutons, and then, farewell to the realization of our national ideals! The Germans now understand that ammunition can no longer be passed through Roumania. Let us all be vigilant and see that not a single shell is smuggled through our frontiers to the Dardanelles."

The *Universul* complains of the activities of the German commercial attaché in Bucharest, remarking that "he is a dangerous and subversive influence and he should be expelled without delay," and it says this fully mindful of the fact that such an act would provoke a rupture with the Central Powers. The *Epoca* takes the stand that Roumania is perfectly safe in treating the Teutonic demands with scant ceremony, as Germany can not afford to acquire another active enemy, and continues:

"Germany is menacing us. That is not a bad sign. Whoever feels really strong does not threaten; he acts. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* implies that our attitude has not been forced upon us, but that we have deliberately adopted it for selfish interests. This may very possibly be entirely true. . . . It is useless to try and frighten us with the bogy of Russia as absolute mistress of the strait and the Black Sea. If Russia should discriminate against us or any other nation, it is evident that she would find us, and probably her present allies, in arms against her. Germany should understand once and for all that effective threats should be confined to realities, or, at least, to probabilities."

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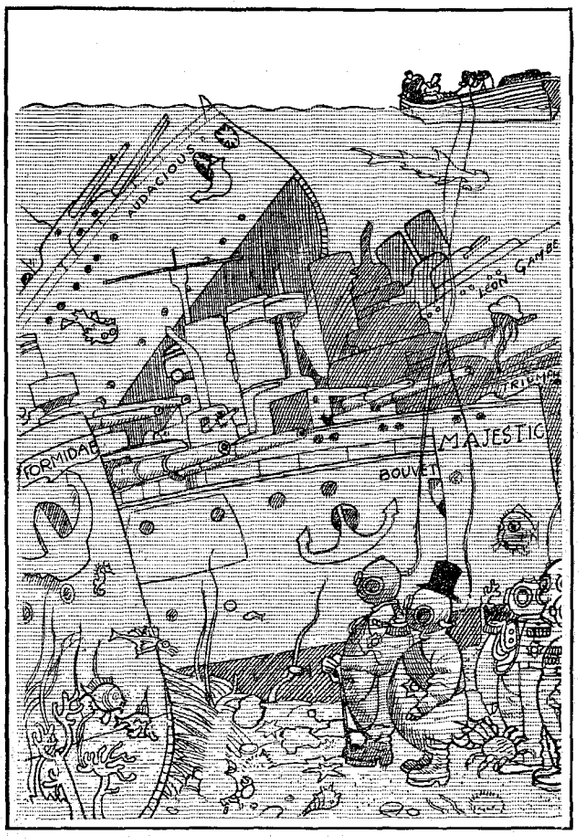

ONE RESULT OF SUBMARINE WARFARE.

King George and President Poincaré hold a Naval Review.

—© *Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).

THE OLD MAN OF THE SEA.

SINBAD THE KAISER—"This submarine business is going to get me into trouble with America; but what can an All-Powerful do with a thing like this on his back?" —*Punch* (London).

SUBMARINES MAKE TROUBLE FOR BOTH SIDES.

SUBMARINE WARFARE A FAILURE

THE GERMAN THREAT to bring England to her knees by cutting off her food-supply has proved, says the London *Daily Telegraph*, an impossibility. The ruthless destruction of merchant vessels entering English ports has failed to materialize, and the whole submarine policy is described by *The Telegraph* as "a hopeless fiasco." Such a view from an English source is not surprizing, but when as careful and well-trained an observer as Captain Persius, the naval expert of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, comes to pretty much the same conclusion, the British contention must come somewhere near the truth. This view-point we find succinctly exprest in the Manchester *Guardian*, which, discussing the results of six months' submarine warfare, says:

"We have six months' experience behind us, and we have very complete and detailed information from the Admiralty. In the first place, have we been starved? In the second, have neutral ships been terrified into avoiding our harbors? In the third place, have our merchant sailors become craven under German threats? The answer, of course, is in the negative. For the rest, the results of the German piracy may be tabulated:

Total number of sailings and arrivals, 31,385.
British merchant ships sunk, 98.
Percentage of loss, 0.31 per cent.
Officers and men murdered, 505.
Neutral ships sunk, 95.

"In spite of the activities of the German submarines the British mercantile marine is doing very well owing to the command exercised by our Navy. It is making large profits, and its relatively small losses are being paid for by the community generally, and, spread over a large constituency, are costing very little."

In the pages of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, we find Captain Persius frankly admitting the substantial accuracy of these figures, but saying that "every one who is not guided by the optimism of inexperience thinks with satisfaction of the achievements of our German *U*-boats," but such persons, he admits, are largely confined to naval circles:

"It will be remembered that at the beginning of February high hopes were placed in Germany on submarine warfare, and many believed that as the British fleet had cut us off from overseas imports it would not be difficult now for our submarines to do the same to Great Britain. Part of our press must unfortunately be held responsible for the extravagant expectations which many of the public connected with submarine war against commerce. In this paper it has often been emphasized that from an expert estimate of the efficacy of the submarine, and in view of the number of our submarines, the success and the effect of the new naval warfare could appear only after a considerable time. Again and again we have counseled patience. How necessary this was is evident from a simple fact, the concealment of which to-day would seem dishonest, that the results of the activity of our submarines in their war on commerce are viewed in many circles as—shall we say?—'very modest.'"

Turning to figures, Captain Persius continues:

"The curve of our submarines' successes has been greatly varied. There have been weeks when hardly one hostile ship has been torpedoed, while in other weeks more than a dozen ships have been destroyed. Thus for the week ending August 4 it was announced that six English merchant ships and nine fishing steamers fell victims to the *U*-boats. It was added that departures and arrivals of ships from and at United Kingdom ports were 1,435. This figure may be considered too high, but there can be no doubt that in any case at least 1,000 ships within one week have traded with English ports. When we consider the result of our submarine activity hitherto to be that ten of these thousand ships were destroyed, it can be understood that many persons will declare themselves not satisfied, these being of course the persons who without technical knowledge cherished expectations which were not shared by those who in some degree considered the conditions."

The captain thinks that the German public ought to be

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satisfied with the results achieved, as he explains that the *U*-boats operate under great difficulties:

"'At the beginning of the war our submarines sank a series of war-ships, and now one hears of almost nothing of the sort.' This is the way some 'armchair' sailors talk. There is no better school than war. It is a pity, however, that it is not only we who learn in it. Only a child would accuse the British of being bad seamen. They know how to defend themselves, so they devised many kinds of protective measures. It becomes more and more difficult for *U*-boats to get near hostile ships and launch a torpedo. Almost fabulous skill is required to avoid all the pitfalls, get away from torpedo-destroyers, and nevertheless make a successful attack."

The London *Nation* takes no small comfort to itself from the admissions of Captain Persius, and indulges in a little panegyric on the British Navy:

"The German confession of the failure of the submarine crusade is a surprize, but not the news of that failure. Possibly the Germans are just able to maintain this arm; but not to strengthen it, least of all to divert our sea-supplies through it. Nor is Captain Persius's praise of our seamanship excessive. The Navy has not astonished its organizers; it has merely revealed the resource and adaptability they knew it to possess. The devices used against the submarines are of its devising; they have been wonderfully clever, varied, and successful, almost completely so against the smaller boats. They can not, of course, be mentioned; but their effect has been to make the daring captains and crews of the submarines more afraid of our Navy and what it can do than is the Navy of the submarines. When the war began there was one chief foe of these vessels. Now there are many, as dark and elusive as they. A great secret sea-war has been carried on, much to our advantage."

GERMANY'S PEACE-PRICE

SOME INDICATION of the peace-terms a victorious Germany would be likely to impose can be formed from a petition recently presented to the Imperial Chancellor signed by a number of distinguished professors, diplomats, and officials. It is clear from the terms used that there exists in Germany a powerful and determined group of "Annexationists" who desire to absorb into the German Empire those regions of foreign territory now occupied by German troops. According to the *Berner Tagwacht*, one of the most reliable of Swiss journals:

"The manifesto declares that Germany, notwithstanding the might of her numerous people, never thought of expanding her European frontiers, and kept the peace up to the extreme limits of the national interest and honor. Germany peaceably pursued her trade in the world's market by the side of other peoples, but her enemies formed the plan of destroying her.

"The Germans rose to insure the culture of Germany and Europe against barbarians in the East, and against envy and covetousness of the peoples in the West."

The aims of the German people are thus described in the text of the manifesto, and they run:

"Let there be no mistake. We do not wish to dominate the world, but to have a standing in it fully corresponding to the greatness of our position as a civilized Power and our economic and military strength. It may be that owing to the numerical superiority of our enemies we can not obtain everything we wish in order to insure our position as a nation; but the military results of this war, obtained by such great sacrifices, must be utilized to the very utmost possible extent. This, we repeat, is the firm determination of the German people."

The price that France must pay for her "thirst for revenge" is thus defined:

"For the sake of our own existence we must ruthlessly weaken her, both politically and economically, and must improve our military and strategical position with regard to her. For this purpose, in our opinion, it is necessary radically to improve our whole western front from Belfort to the coast. Part of the north French channel coast we must acquire, if possible, in order to be strategically safer as regards England and to secure better access to the ocean.

"Special measures must be taken to avoid the German Empire in any way suffering internally owing to this enlargement of its frontier and addition to its territory. In order not to have conditions such as those in Alsace-Lorraine, the most important business undertakings and estates must be transferred from anti-German ownership to German hands, France taking over and compensating the former owners. Such portion of the population as is taken over by us must be allowed absolutely no influence in the Empire.

"Furthermore, it is necessary to impose a mercilessly high war-indemnity (of which more hereafter) upon France, and probably

THE KAISER SPEAKS
"In the name of peace!"
—*Pasquino* (Turin).

on her rather than on any other of our enemies, however terrible the financial losses she may have already suffered owing to her own folly and British self-seeking."

Turning to Belgium, the manifesto continues:

"On Belgium, in the acquisition of which so much of the best German blood has been shed, we must keep firm hold, from the political, military, and economic standpoints, despite any arguments which may be urged to the contrary. On no point are the masses more united, for without the slightest possible doubt they consider it a matter of honor to hold on to Belgium.

"From the political and military standpoints it is obvious that, were this not done, Belgium would be neither more nor less than a basis from which England could attack and most dangerously menace Germany—in short, a shield behind which our foes would again assemble against us. Economically, Belgium means a prodigious increase of power to us."

As far as Russia and England are concerned, the proposals are less definite, but the manifesto insists upon indemnities and the construction of a great German colonial empire of which Egypt is to be the keystone.

On the other hand, there is an influential "Antiannexationist" party entirely distinct from the Social Democrats who seem to be committed to a "No-Expansion" policy. This party is composed of some of the most influential men in Germany and at the foot of their recent petition to the Chancellor were such well-known names as those of Dr. Dernberg and Professors Delbrück and Harnack.

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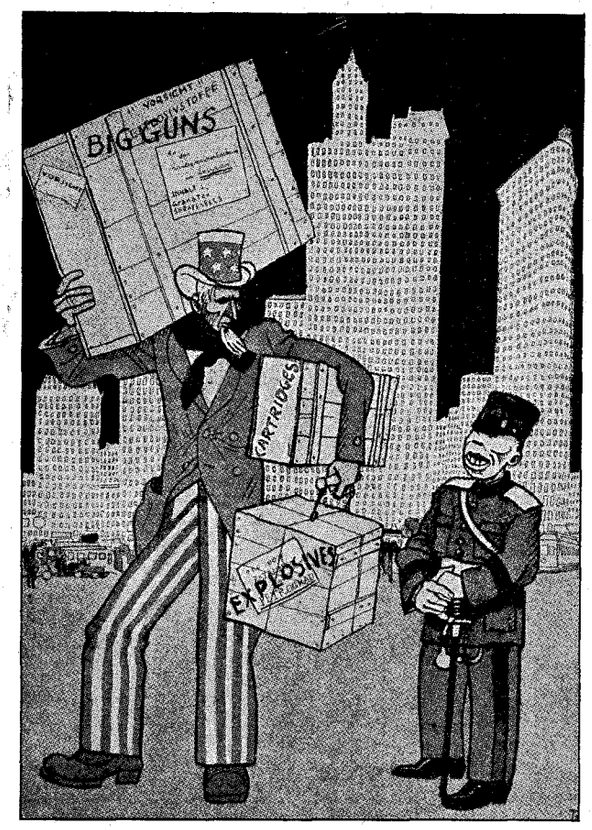
HOW TURKEY VIEWS ENGLAND

THE PAMPERED PET of England was a rôle which Turkey delighted to play almost up to the outbreak of this war, and England, as the prop of the "Sick Man of Europe," earned among Continental peoples no little odium on this account. In the crucible of war this traditional and long-standing friendship between the British and Ottoman peoples



A WORD IN SEASON.

JAPAN—"Say, old chap, don't give away all your powder. You may need some of it yourself." —*Der Brummer* (Berlin).

seems to have melted, and the Stamboul papers to-day are filled with denunciations of the English. The Constantinople organs express pity for the "deep distress" of their ancient enemy Russia "in her hopeless and utter defeat," and a marked sympathy for France "in her sad plight, with her fairest and richest provinces in the enemy's hands, after untold sacrifices," but for England no Turkish paper has a good word to say.

As an example of Turkish feeling we may quote from the Constantinople *Tanine*, which writes:

"Many peoples of the world are passing through a bloody trial in this frightful war, sacrificing their bravest and their best. There is one exception—England. England stands an onlooker at a distance. While all the rest are suffering weariness and loss, her loss is confined to things material.

"The French, Russians, Servians, Germans, Austrians, Ottomans have made heroic sacrifices and suffered great and serious losses. But the English have made no appreciable sacrifices and have accepted no reverses in money or men. They have kept safe their precious persons and their terrible dreadnoughts. The world still waits to see those great battle-ships attack the shores of Germany."

The *Tanine* proceeds to castigate the British nation for what it terms its "callous personal indifference":

"The English Government reproaches the robust youth of the nation for their unwillingness to serve in the Army. It is an idle task. The English people have not self-sacrifice sufficient for any self-denying service. While other nations are widening the period of obligatory military service, what is England doing? Flocking to the horse-races.

"Is this because the war does not concern her?

"Oh, no.

"The war is more discust in the English press than anywhere else. The English are indifferent to how long the war will last.

"Why?

"Because they don't fight themselves. They let the poor Frenchmen, the Belgians, the patient Servians, the Russians, with their oak clubs for lack of ammunition, shed their blood instead of jeopardizing their own precious bodies.

"And with all this they deluded their stupid allies into promising not to make a separate peace without their consent. Their allies were caught in this trap. The English will retire into their island, keep their fleets safe, and let the nations of the Continent fight it out."

This Stamboul organ, the *Tanine*, which means the *Echo*, certainly echoes a conviction of the German press when it comes to speak of England's new armies as permanently established in Calais:

"The three million English soldiers who were to free Belgium and northern France from German occupation have taken up such strong positions near Calais that the fear has found place among Frenchmen that they mean to stay there permanently. The only sacrifice the English are ready to make is a sacrifice of their money on condition they get it back again by and by.

"But have not the English also shed their blood in this war?

"No; not the English.

"They have gone to the ends of the earth and, in contravention of all right, in defiance of the claims of humanity and justice, have brought men from Africa, from India, and from the remoter regions of the earth to shed their blood on their behalf, and in their defense.

"They make loud proclamation that they are the protectors of small peoples. In fact, their greatest aim is to swallow the small peoples, to convert them, as it were, into a herd of cows for their own benefit. If we wish to find who are responsible for this

PLAYING A DANGEROUS GAME.

KAISER—"She loves me—she loves me not!" —*Telegraph* (Sydney, Australia).

TWO HINTS OF TROUBLE.

war, it is these selfish, treacherous, unfeeling, conscienceless Englishmen. Their real character will be read when Germans and Austrians come to write the history of this war."

The Turkish correspondent of the Paris *Temps* says that such opinions are printed to encourage the public, and proceeds:

"In Constantinople public sentiment has become openly pessimistic. The Young Turks no longer conceal their anxiety, especially over the lack of munitions, the contraband trade in the latter through Bulgaria and Roumania having ceased some time ago. The most chauvinistic spirits no longer revolt at the idea of a separate peace, especially if Germany, in whom they placed the final hope, does not come to their aid in time."

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STARVING CHILDREN IN THE SCHOOLS

IN FIFTEEN CITIES of the United States, a medical examination has brought out the fact that of 547,909 school-children examined, no fewer than 29,019, or between 5 and 6 per cent., are not only underfed, but are suffering in health from the results of underfeeding. Speaking plainly, these children do not have enough to eat. Using a still "shorter and uglier word," they are starving—for starvation does not always imply death in our present use of English. One may slowly starve all his life until death would be a relief for himself and a benefit to the community. As a remedy for what the authors call this "menace of malnutrition," feeding in school at the public expense is favored by Edward F. Brown, executive secretary of the New York School Lunch Committee. In a booklet issued by the New York Health Department (1915) on "Health Aspects of School Lunches," Mr. Brown says:

"The school-lunch service supplies the need for food where the home has failed to make such provision. The mothers who work out by day frequently make a practise of giving the child a few pennies to spend for lunch, but which, as a matter of fact, the child usually spends for candies, fruits, and other titbits. The push-cart- and basket-venders of candies, cakes, fruits, and similar foods have from time immemorial infested school neighborhoods, selling wares which have been exposed to filth and dirt, and often dangerously adulterated. On the East Side, it was not uncommon to find cakes, which had been baked in tenement-homes, sold from baskets without covers, and carrying dirt and filth to the children. Baskets of candies, cakes, and fruits often remain in the homes of the venders overnight without proper protection against dust, dirt, flies, roaches, filth, and other contamination.

"An examination of one-third of the school population in New York City by the medical inspectors of the Health Department in 1913 disclosed 13,999 cases of malnutrition. On the assumption that the same ratio of this defect is to be found in the unexamined two-thirds, there would be approximately 40,000 children in our schools whose health is impaired owing to a malnourished system. Curiosity has led the author to inquire into the subject of malnutrition in other cities. Information was sought from forty-one of the largest American cities, but the reports were meager and unsatisfactory. Only fifteen of the cities reported the number of children examined and the number found malnourished."

These fifteen reports are summarized in the opening sentence of this article. Turning then to the causes of malnutrition among school-children Mr. Brown divides them into two classes, social and individual, and tabulates them as follows:

I. Social:
- *a.* Living in rooms without windows or sunlight.
- *b.* Lack of bathing facilities.
- *c.* Lack of ventilation.
- *d.* Employment out of school-hours.
- *e.* Unsanitary school-conditions.
- *f.* Congenital debility.

II. Individual:
- *a.* Food: insufficiency, unsuitability.
- *b.* Injurious sleeping-arrangements.
- *c.* Insufficient sleep.
- *d.* Want of cleanliness.
- *e.* Diseases of —
  1. Mouth.
  2. Teeth.
  3. Adenoids.
  4. Bronchitis.
  5. Tuberculosis.
  6. Cardiac diseases.
  7. Rheumatism.
  8. Post-exanthematous debility.
  9. Lack of childhood care, etc.

"This condition may be due to any of the causes enumerated above, which in turn may be traced to other causes. These may be economic pressure on the family budget; ignorance of home economics on the part of the housewife; neglect or inability to feed the family properly; congenital or hereditary diseases or defects in the parent or child. Where the normal condition of independence of the family has been disturbed by death, permanent incapacitation or disability of the principal bread-winner, it is very likely that the first item on which economy is practised is the table, in consequence of which the growing children usually suffer most."

The principal danger of malnutrition, we are told, is a reduction in the vitality of the child, thus making him more susceptible to disease. Further, the child is a menace to his classmates, because he can more easily carry infectious germs. The educational possibilities of a malnourished child are always at the minimum. He lacks alertness, and it is difficult for him to pay attention. How may malnutrition be prevented? Simply by nourishing the child properly, both at home and at school, by rest, pure air, sunlight, and frequent bathing. Mr. Brown believes that the food should be supplied at school at public expense when parents are either incapable of providing it, or are indifferent and neglectful. He goes on:

"The child who suffers from malnutrition, regardless of what has caused this abnormal state, is very poor clay to mold. Such children are usually torpid, irritable, and, when they are not impervious to education, are backward and retard the progress of the rest of the class. The expenditure of money on the education of a child in this condition does not result in much benefit either to the child or the State.

"The condition of a child's body is dependent on food, and it is essential to provide him with the most nourishing foods in adequate quantities and at proper times if we wish to fit him to meet the stern realities of life. School-feeding, however, should embrace a wider scope than supplying a single meal.

"Various experiments tried in England on the effects of the stoppage of school-meals have brought about some very interesting results. In Bradford, for instance, during the Whitsuntide holidays, no meals were given. When the children were weighed on their return it was found that they had lost, on an average, one pound, while the control children (those who had not received school-meals before the holiday) had gained an average of one-half pound. It took nearly a fortnight to make up for the holidays. Similar results were shown in the effect of the summer holidays. The control children gained on an average thirteen ounces during the four weeks, while the experiment children lost, on an average, one pound. . . . . .

"The argument has often been advanced that the feeding of children at school causes shiftless parents to shirk their just share of responsibility in the nurture of their offspring. We have not found this so. On the contrary, our employees, coming in contact with the parents in the districts, are often consulted regarding what foods to prepare for children at home and how to prepare them. In New York City the school-lunch service is utilized chiefly in the districts where the economic condition of the population is low."

The need for a school-lunch system ought really, Mr. Brown thinks, to be regarded as a symptom of social disorder—a demoralized home, indifference of the housewife, or ignorance of home economics. The service of a noon meal under the circumstances is really inadequate, because behind each child is a home which lacks the facilities for proper feeding. Any desirable effect from the scientific feeding of the child during one meal-time at school is very likely to be destroyed by the kind of food the child eats at home during the other meals. Thus, he concludes that the feeding of children should be made part of a larger social program and ought to be considered as such.

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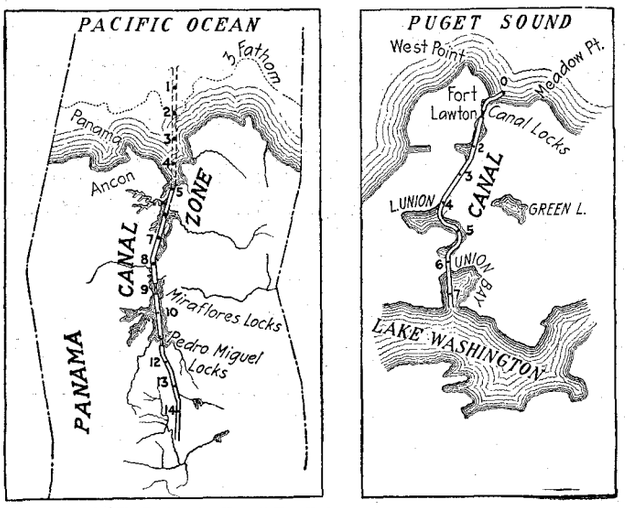
HOW SALT WATER STEPS UP

WATER will not flow up-hill, but it will walk up-stairs, when the steps have been provided for it in the shape of canal-locks. This has been proved on the Panama Canal, as noted lately in this department of THE LITERARY DIGEST. Miraflores Lake is becoming slowly salt, altho its level is above that of the oceans on both sides. This fact is causing the engineers of Seattle to do a little thinking; for they, too, are building a lock-canal connecting a fresh-water lake with a body of salt water—Puget Sound—at a lower level. They have not provided for salt water in the lake, and now they are wondering whether, for instance, it will ever get salt enough to support the salt-water borer of Puget Sound, against whose depredations



By courtesy of "The Engineering News," New York.

A COMPARISON OF THE PANAMA AND LAKE WASHINGTON CANALS ON THE SAME SCALE.

only very expensive provision could be made. Writes Paul Whitham, a consulting engineer of Seattle, in *Engineering News* (New York, August 5):

"At Seattle, Wash., what is known as the Lake Washington Canal is now approaching completion. The community had always supposed that the water above the locks would be fresh, being fed by the overflow from Lakes Union and Washington, both fresh-water bodies. The unexpected invasion of Miraflores Lake by the sea-water led to the belief that a similar condition would prevail at Seattle when the canal and lock are put in operation. The phenomenon is of such interest that it invites an analysis of the reasons therefor and the drawing of a parallel between the two cases. . . . . .

"From appearance the conditions here tending to pass sea-water through the lock are decidedly more favorable than at Panama. At first thought one might look upon the statement that sea-water will pass up the lock as an assertion that the law of gravity will be reversed by making water run up-hill. When analyzed, however, the action is shown to be the result of natural laws, explained as follows:

"Assume that a vessel enters the Seattle lock from the sea at mean tide. The depth of the water in the lock would be 33½ feet, not less than 80 per cent. of which would probably be salt water. Fresh water from above would then be let in at the bottom of the lock, which action should mix the fresh and salt water during the process of increasing the depth to 50 feet. The resultant mixture would then be approximately 60 per cent. of salt water.

"Sea-water may be said to weigh 64 pounds per cubic foot, and fresh water 62.5 pounds, a difference of 1.5 pounds. The 60 per cent. salt water would consequently weigh 0.90 pound per cubic foot more than the fresh water. . . . When the upper gate is opened to let the ship into Salmon Bay this difference in head will be sufficient to cause the brackish water to flow out of the lock with an initial head of 6 inches along the bottom of the basin, while the fresh water will flow in from the top and take its place. . . . . .

"Unless artificially disturbed, the salt water will tend to spread over the bottom of Salmon Bay and along the canal to Lake Union in wedge-shape form, thus losing head. The movement of boats, the churning of their propellers, and other causes will gradually diffuse the waters of the basins and canal until the entire body becomes brackish. The effect of this stirring up of the water would be mechanically to lift the salt, distributing it all the way up to the surface. . . . . .

"Practically there is a serious side to the salting of Salmon Bay and Lake Union. It is not known how salty the water will become, or whether it will sufficiently approach the condition of sea-water to sustain the life of the teredo, or wood-borer, that infests Puget Sound waters. In case it did, however, prevent the use of untreated timber-piling it would frustrate one of the important benefits expected of the canal-lock.

"Industries have already located or purchased sites about Salmon Bay and Lake Union, anticipating the advantages they would enjoy in obtaining fresh water direct from the canal and lakes for manufacturing-purposes. The salting of the water will wipe out the expected benefits.

"It has been predicted that the fresh-water harbor would become the haven of vessels laid up when out of commission, where they would not be subject to the rapid accumulation of barnacles and other sea-growths. Also, in the case of steel vessels, the chemical and galvanic corrosion would be much less in fresh water. These expected advantages, particularly the last-mentioned one, would be endangered by the salting of the water.

"J. B. Cavanaugh, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is looking into the practicability of preventing or reducing in some manner the passage of salt water through the lock."

WATCH YOUR STEP!

THIS WARNING CRY is familiar to passengers on trains where a yawning chasm intervenes between the car-platform and that of the station when on the same level. It is particularly in vogue in the New York Subway, where the platforms are sometimes on a curve and close approach of the car is often impossible. The high platform was once a distinctively English device, Americans preferring to ascend into their cars by means of more or less inaccessible steps. This is still generally the case with us, but the high platform appears to be gaining in favor. It is universal on all elevated railways and subways. The Pennsylvania Railroad, we learn from *The Railway Age Gazette* (New York), has built high station platforms at its New York terminal, at Manhattan Transfer, Rahway, and North Philadelphia, and has similar platforms under construction at Wilkinsburg and Johnstown on its Pittsburg division. Says the paper just named:

"It is often impossible to build tangent platforms, owing to the physical conditions at stations, and a difficulty has arisen in connection with the adoption of the high platform where it is built on a curve, owing to the gap between the end of the car and the platform.

"With a view to overcoming this difficulty the Pennsylvania has equipped for trial a steel vestibule-car with an extensible trap-door . . . which is designed to bridge the gap between the car and the station-platform. The operation of this device is practically automatic. When the trap is down the opening of the vestibule door causes the sliding portion to extend beyond the side of the car; closing the door returns it to its normal position. When the trap is to be raised for the use of the step, or when the brakeman opens the door while the train is moving, the trap should not be extended. To provide for this feature, a small handle is set flush in the end of the car-body, by means of which the connection between the door and the trap-extension may be disengaged.

"The extension-trap in outward appearance is like the ordinary trap, and consists of a rubber-covered top plate and an extensible portion which is built in the familiar panel pattern and acts as a support for the top plate. The two parts are hinged . . . so that they act together when the trap is raised for the use of the step. . . . The operating device is so designed [as] . . . to prevent the trap from being extended independently, thus making it impossible for the trap to be out when the door is closed. The trap is so arranged that it is impossible to raise it when extended. . . . The trap is designed with a uniform extension to take care of the gap at platforms built on curves as

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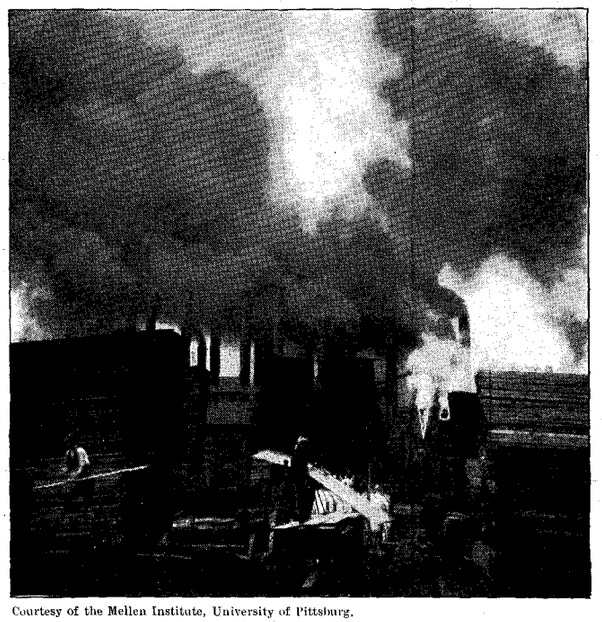

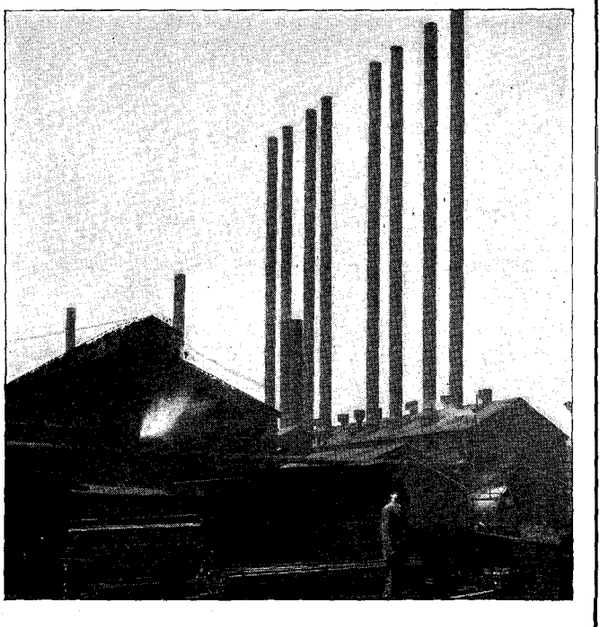

Courtesy of the Mellen Institute, University of Pittsburg.

PROOF POSITIVE THAT THE "SMOKY CITY" REALLY ASPIRES TO BE CLEAN.

A "before-and-after" illustration of what a year of smokeless ideals did for one Pittsburg plant and for the community.

sharp as 6 degrees. On lighter curves the extension may slightly overlap the platform, the latter, of course, being kept a small step below the floor of the car.

"It is unnecessary to provide extra trainmen to attend to the operation of this trip, as with the small hand-lever set in proper position the opening of the vestibule door, whether accomplished by the trainman or passenger, will cause the trap to extend. Owing to the fact that the top plate does not slide, it is impossible for passengers to be thrown by the extension."

MAKING PITTSBURG SMOKELESS

PITTSBURG was once a smokeless city. That was in the palmy days of natural gas. When the gas stopt flowing, the smoke came back, but in the interval the Pittsburgers had at least learned the joys of smokelessness by actual experience—an advantage denied to many of the smoky cities of the Middle West. Pittsburg should thus struggle toward the light with especial eagerness, and the facts seem to show that she is doing so. In quoting a recent article on German smoke-prevention, we had occasion to refer to the metropolis of the Alleghanies as particularly smoke-ridden, and we now take pleasure in presenting the evidence of her progress toward reform, as set forth in one of her own dailies, *The Gazette-Times*. This paper describes a recent gathering of one hundred Pittsburg manufacturers who met in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce to hear J. W. Henderson, chief of the Bureau of Smoke Regulation, explain how Pittsburg can be smokeless and prosperous, too. Mr. Henderson is quoted as follows:

"From the beginning of our connection with the city's work for smoke-abatement, March, 1914, lots of uninformed persons came forward with advice as to our efforts hurting Pittsburg. They almost convinced us for a time that 'Prosperity Promotes Pittsburg,' or rather, as they claimed, prosperity depends upon smoke, that the slogan for our city should be 'Smoke Promotes Pittsburg.'

"Fortunately, investigations and experiments prove that 'Pittsburg Promotes Progress' in smoke-abatement as well as in many other ways. These meetings and the cooperative effort being put forth—and, what is more to the point, the gratifying results to the business interests engaged in this work as well as the people—constitute evidence sufficient to stimulate to action those who have been holding back thus far in this movement of great economic and social benefit.

"The United States Weather Bureau furnishes data that are interesting and instructive on the subject of our meeting, namely, smoke-abatement and its progress. This information indicates the actual number of days of 'light smoke' and 'dense smoke' in Pittsburg for the years 1912, 1913, and 1914, and the same information for the first six months' periods in 1912, 1913, 1914, and 1915. This brings the comparison up to July 1, 1915. The following figures tell the story:

	1912	*1913*	*1914*	*1915*
Total number days smoke recorded.....	246	214	156	..
Total number days smoke recorded first six months.....	123	105	76	67

"The first six months of 1915 had 45½ per cent. less number of smoky days than the same period of 1912. With the increased activity of the mills during May and June, there is a drop in the number of smoky days of over 50 per cent. as compared with the same months of 1912.

"Perhaps the greatest accomplishment in smoke-abatement in Pittsburg is that mentioned in the 1913 annual report of the Crucible Steel Company of America. The officers of that company claim that at an expenditure of $130,000 they have saved more than $60,000 a year.

"Another commendable case of more recent date is that shown by the photographs of the Soho plant of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company. A photograph taken July 10, 1914, shows what was almost a continuous performance that must have gladdened the hearts of those persons who imagine this smoke-production was evidence of the prosperous activity of this plant. As a matter of fact, business was so bad the company could not start up the rebuilt blast-furnace when completed, as anticipated. Had they been able to put the blast-furnace in operation, they would have had gas from it to burn instead of coal.

"There are about 1,200 locomotives in Pittsburg daily ready for service or in active service. A year ago less than 1 per cent. of the 1,200 were complying with the law. We are proud to state that, at this time, more than 99 per cent. are operating without violating the law. We are now enjoying smokeless operation of locomotives heretofore experienced in this country only by Washington, D. C."

The Gazette-Times goes on to relate how the manufacturers in turn told of their difficulties in complying with the antismoke ordinances. We read further:

"There were frank explanations of complaints filed with the bureau and the assurance that all were doing the best they could to keep within the law. Many devices were explained, together with their cost to the mills and factories, and it was shown that Pittsburgers are spending much money in an earnest effort to make the city smokeless."

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WHAT HAPPENS TO NATIONS WITHOUT AEROPLANES

THE RUSSIAN REVERSES, we are assured by a bulletin issued by the Aero Club of America (New York), are due solely to lack of aeroplanes for reconnoitering, controlling artillery-fire, and preventing the German air-scouts from mapping the Russian possessions. This is shown clearly, we are told, by reports which have reached the governors of the Club from a score of reliable sources since the beginning of the war. The comparatively small German forces, possessing a large number of aeroplanes and experienced aviators, have had such a tremendous advantage over their foe that they have been able to advance through difficult country and take fortified places in spite of the overwhelming numbers of the Russian Army. In a summary prepared by Henry Woodhouse, a governor of the Club and managing editor of *Flying*, the following statements are made:

"The success of the Germans, who, with 1,200,000 men, have succeeded in forcing the Russian Army, which has more than twice as many men, to retreat, abandoning strongly fortified places, has been due entirely to:

"1. Failure on the part of the Russian army chiefs to recognize the possibilities of employing aeroplanes to good advantage for reconnoitering, directing artillery-fire; cooperating in the work of cavalry and infantry; and in protecting the Russian lines from the prying eyes of the efficient German air-scouts, who, unchallenged, not only mapped, but secured detailed photographic plans of the Russian positions and distribution of forces.

"2. Failure on the part of the Russian army chiefs to recognize the necessity of shifting of front and of making strategical moves to offset the advantage gained by the enemy through having more and superior aeroplanes and aviators.

"3. The small number of Russian aviators, and their lack of experience, due to not having maneuvered with the troops before the war.

"4. Lack of aeroplanes to cooperate with Russian artillery in directing gun-fire.

"5. Lack of sufficient numbers of aeroplanes and equipment at the disposal of the Russian aviators, which would have enabled them to operate with maximum efficiency. . . . . .

"At the beginning of the war there were about eight hundred aeroplanes in Russia, and about one thousand in Germany. But Germany had about one thousand fully trained aviators, whereas Russia had only about four hundred, most of whom had only qualified as pilots and had not had any experience after that in military work. The aeroplanes available in Russia were of many types, with different kinds of motors and different controls, and men who had only operated one type of machine for a short time were not able to pilot other types. Many of the machines were light monoplanes, equipped with only fifty horse-power motors, and had to be discarded.

"A few large Sykorsky aeroplanes could not be used for a time because they required large fields for starting and landing. Aside from this they are much slower than the German machines, and are easy targets for antiaircraft guns. For these reasons, the ten Sykorsky biplanes that have been in commission during the past six months could not render maximum service.

"Whereas German aviators have each had an average of four aeroplanes ready for their use, the Russians had to wait for their machines to be 'tuned' up. The Russian aviators, lacking experience, went out only occasionally, and saw little; the German aviators maintained a constant air-patrol, and brought back detailed accounts and photographs of the Russian positions."

One of the reports received from Mr. J. B. Gilder in letters from Germany gives an idea of the part played by aeroplanes in the general Austro-German advance, which began last May. The needed reenforcements for the successful Austro-German frontal attack on the Russian fortified line between Tarnow and Gorlice were so cleverly divided and concealed that neither the Russian scouts nor aviators could obtain a clear picture of the extent or importance of the movements. Through the activity of the German information service, and particularly the aviators, the Russian lines were exactly known and mapped out. Hundreds of photographs were taken by the aviators, and topographically reproduced, which gave an almost unbroken and constantly up-to-date perspective of the Russian front. To quote further:

"The German aviators have been operating unopposed, while the Russian aviators have been restricted. The German gunners had had experience in operating with aeroplanes as range-finders, while neither the Russian aviators nor gunners had had any experience at all. In other words, the Russian Army was almost as unprepared for employing aeroplanes as the United States Army, with this exception—that Russia had 400 experienced aviators, whereas we have fewer than a dozen; Russia had about a thousand aeroplanes, while the United States Army has only ten.

"Thus Russia committed the same mistake Germany committed at the beginning of the campaign against Belgium. Germany, then underestimating the tenacity of Belgium, did not make good use of her air-scouts. She relied entirely on the overwhelming strength of her formidable Army, and did not consider it necessary to employ air-scouts, . . . while the Belgians, with a few men, but employing a score of efficient air-scouts, moved as circumstances dictated. The result was a comparatively large loss of men and an inestimable loss of time on the part of the Germans, which undoubtedly saved Paris.

"Thereafter the Germans developed aviation on a large scale—which is what Russia is planning to do. Russia is now building large armored biplanes intended to carry pilot, gunner, a machine gun, and a load of bombs at a speed of eighty miles an hour. These machines are the 'pusher type,' the gun is mounted well forward to afford a maximum arc of fire, and the gunner has a wide range of observation.

"Russia is also ordering flying-boats of the *America* type in this country. The delay, so far, has been due to the inability of the Russian Government to get aero-motors of between 140 and 200 horse-power. These motors were not available in any number in the United States until the beginning of this year, but when they became available, and a number were set aside for the Russian Government, official 'red tape' held up the orders for many weeks, and the motors were sold to other countries, which also bought the output of the aeroplane-factories for months to come. So Russia had to wait."

The bulletin does not proceed to apply these facts to the situation in the United States, but probably every reader will be able to do so for himself. If Russia, with 800 aeroplanes and 400 trained aviators, has been defeated for lack of adequate aerial resources, what shall we say of the triumphant air with which it is announced semioccasionally that the United States Army has three more aeroplanes, and that they will be used as soon as some one learns to run them?

A SHOVEL THAT DUG ITSELF OUT—When a steam-shovel had excavated a pit in connection with some grade-crossing work near New York, it extricated itself by burrowing down still farther until it reached a convenient subway and then trundled itself out on the rails. The story is told in *Engineering News* (New York, August 19), which calls it a tale of "resourcefulness in operating a steam-shovel." We read:

"The shovel . . . was used in making the second cut in a section of the grade-crossing elimination work which the Long Island Railroad has had under way for the last three years in East New York. When this section of the second cut had been finished, the disposition of the shovel presented something of a problem. It would not do to lift it out of the cut, because the slopes might slide, nor could it be backed out by the way it had entered, because of the timbering in the rear. . . . The four tubes of the tunnel had been completed to a point where the second cut on this section began. It was decided that the simplest way of moving the shovel to the surface was to have it dig its way down to one of the concrete tubes, the floor of which was 22 feet below the floor of the second cut, and then to run the shovel out to the portal on the track laid inside the tube. The spoil handled by the shovel was lifted out of the cut by a crane equipped with a bucket. In order to keep the water distributed uniformly in the boiler and the fire burning properly, the rear truck of the shovel was removed and the shovel skidded on timbers down an 18 per cent. grade. Walter H. Gahagan, the contractor, states that the entire operation was performed without any particular difficulty."

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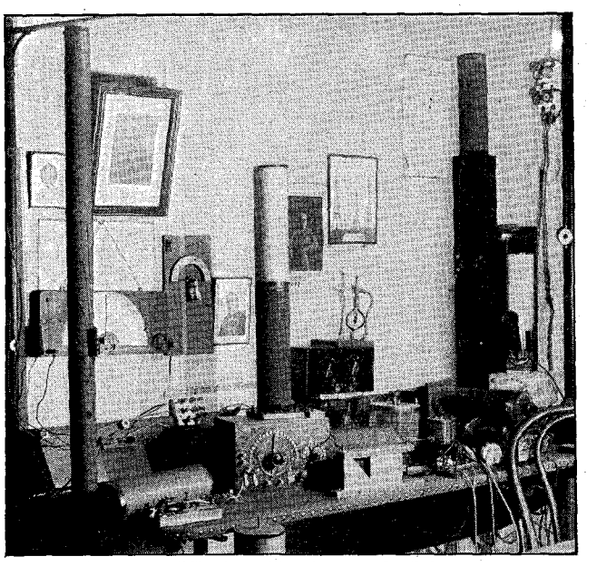
WHAT OUR GOVERNMENT FOUND AT SAYVILLE

INTERESTING FACTS in connection with the closing of the German wireless station at Sayville, L. I., by the United States Government, and its reopening by a full Government staff, are given in *The Electrical Experimenter* (New York, September). Those who wonder why it was necessary that the Government should take over the station at all, since it had been operated for some time under strict censorship, are informed, in a previous article in the same paper, that it is easy to evade such censorship, and that it doubtless was evaded in the present instance. The facts were ascertained by United States Secret Service officers, working in conjunction with Mr. Charles E. Apgar, of Westfield, N. J., who, by means of his ingenious device for intercepting and recording wireless messages, gathered the required evidence at his laboratory in that town and placed it at the Government's disposal. Says the writer, Mr. H. W. Secor:



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Electrical Experimenter," New York.

AN EFFICIENT ELECTRICAL SPY.

The machine that the Westfield, New Jersey, investigator employed in getting the evidence that led Uncle Sam to take over and operate the Sayville Wireless Station.

"A quantity of simple phonographic wax records, which were taken over a period of about one month prior to its seizure by Uncle Sam, were recorded at the experimental wireless station of Mr. Charles E. Apgar, at Westfield, N. J.

"We illustrate herewith the apparatus in Mr. Apgar's radio station and his wonderful amplifying set, whereby he has been enabled for the past few years to record faithfully all kinds of wireless messages on phonographic wax records. To put the matter briefly, the 'canned' evidence that really closed the Sayville station, as far as the Telefunken Company's operation of same was concerned, was started back on the 7th of June, 1915, on the advice of the United States Secret Service. W. J. Flynn, Chief of the Secret Service Bureau, took up the matter with Mr. Apgar at that time, and every night thereafter all of the wireless messages sent out from Sayville by the Telefunken operators were faithfully copied on a phonograph at the Westfield experimental station.

"Each morning the messages were transcribed from the wax cylinders verbatim, and sent at once to Mr. Flynn, either at New York or at Washington, wherever he happened to be on that day. While Mr. Apgar does not wish to commit himself unduly regarding this matter, the editor can truthfully say from what he has stated that it was really his absolutely faithful records of all of the signals sent out from Sayville that caused the United States Government to seize the famous station.

"Further, it can be stated that secret messages, in code and otherwise, were thus sent along with regular censored messages, and it may be judged that some of these were incriminating enough in their nature to cause the Government to act as it did on July 9, when United States naval officers and operators took full charge of the Sayville Station.

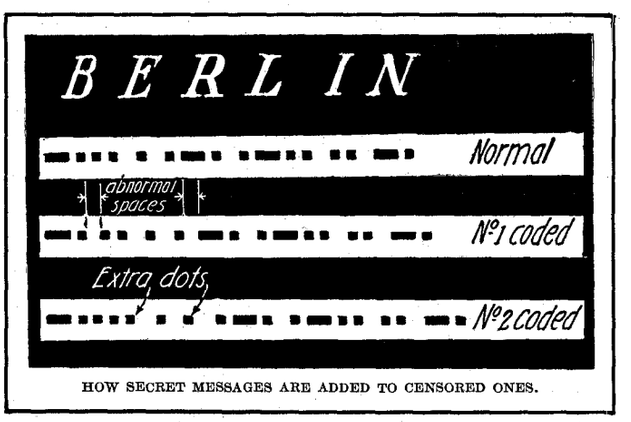
"It is interesting to note also that absolute evidence is available in writing, in contradiction to many of the statements made by those connected with the Telefunken Company, also known as the Atlantic Communication Company. Of particular interest is the flat statement made by Dr. Karl Georg Frank, general manager of the Atlantic Communication Company, under date of July 18, 1915, when he stated in the public press that 'The statement that Mr. Apgar can record messages sent out by wireless on a phonographic cylinder is hardly worth discussing. That is physically impossible. I have never heard of its being done. If Mr. Apgar has accomplished it he should get his idea patented, and perhaps we shall buy it.'

CHARLES E. APGAR,

Who phonographed Sayville's radio messages and discovered the "leak."

"Interesting, indeed, is the evidence of another nature on the same subject and which is contained in a letter submitted to the editors of this journal, bearing the above company's letterhead, marked and dated February 5, 1914, or about one and a half years previous to the above statement by Dr. Frank. In this letter address to Chas. E. Apgar, the Atlantic Communication Company, per their Mr. M. Boehme, state that 'they shall be pleased to have Mr. Apgar deliver to them some of his phonograph-cylinders containing wireless-message records.' This Mr. Apgar did on February 9, 1914. The records delivered are receipted for by Mr. Boehme.

"Mr. Apgar employs an Audion detector in conjunction with the perfected Armstrong circuits, whereby it is possible to get wonderful amplification of the signals received and also with but one Audion bulb. Undamped wave stations are picked up very clearly; so well, in fact, that at his station wireless signals from Nauen, Germany, have often been heard. With the apparatus here shown working at full activity and when hooked up with his supersensitive, special type, microphonic amplifier in conjunction with the Armstrong-Audion circuits, the signals are so loud that one can hardly stay in the room while they are 'coming in' through the loud talker-horn shown at the right of the picture. When the wireless-room windows are open, signals have very clearly been heard innumerable times 600 to 700 feet away."



HOW SECRET MESSAGES ARE ADDED TO CENSORED ONES.

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LETTERS - AND - ART

THE WAR'S GREATEST CARTOONIST

EVERY GREAT CRISIS has produced a great cartoonist—one who has given voice to the soul-thoughts of the people, says a writer in the magazine *Cartoons* (September). By almost common consent the genius of the present war in the field here mentioned is the Dutch artist, Louis Raemaekers, of *De Telegraaf* (Amsterdam). "He is irrepressible in the force and fervor with which he charges the enemy," observes Mr. William C. Edgar in *The Bellman* (Minneapolis), who also intimates what the especial force of Raemaekers is perhaps due to. Necessarily "the Dutch newspapers must be extremely cautious in giving expression to their views," yet Holland is so placed as to see nearest at hand the terribleness of modern warfare. "*De Telegraaf*, for which Mr. Raemaekers makes most of his drawings, is probably the finest and most outspoken journal in Holland," observes Mr. Edgar, "yet it probably would hesitate to express in type what a Raemaekers cartoon will plainly say in a picture." It is evidently not regarded a breach of neutrality in Holland, he goes on to say, "for an artist publicly to express his horror and detestation of war, or to point with unerring exactitude and bitter scorn to those responsible for the high crimes against humanity that have been committed on sea and shore in the name of military necessity." The writer of the article in *Cartoons* finds points of similarity between Raemaekers and Daumier:

LOUIS RAEMAEKERS,

Holland's cartoonist, whose heart, like that of Daumier, "breaks under the suffering of war's innocent victims."

"You feel that his heart, like that of the master caricaturist of France, breaks under the sufferings of war's innocent victims. Almost uncanny are the impressions he leaves us—impressions of pallid faces, eyes dilated with horror, ashes and white walls, the silence and coldness of death. Throughout all these phantasmagoric pictures there is no ray of hope, no hint of a partly obscured sun. Death itself stalks through the pages of his album, drinking from a cup of blood. Raemaekers is the portrayer of insanity, of famine, of despair. There is almost the touch of the madman in his work. It is like laughter in hell. The ghosts themselves might have stept from the grave and swept the crayon in cold lines across his drawing-board.

"Civilization as a wan, emaciated woman—she is almost Daumier's Spirit of Liberty—is bound and gagged. No touch of color lightens up her face. It is ashen. It is gray and dead. German Militarism, a coarse, half-drunken brute, holds an automatic revolver to her head. 'Am I not a fine fellow?' he demands.

"To the outskirts of the Belgian village comes a workingman, a tiny, home-made coffin in his arms. They are digging trenches for the dead. Within the coffin lies the still form of his 'little Tineke,' who has been shot as a *franc-tireur*.

"Another nightmare glimpse into the heart of devastated Belgium. The picture is revealed to us as if it were cut out by a lightning-flash at night. Amid the ghostly ruins is a family group. Two old people, wasted by hunger and fatigue, lie half dead on the ground. A mother with the devil in her eyes—she is raving, insane—chafes the skeleton-like limbs of a little boy. Ah, but it is a jolly sort of war!

"But if you would know the real meaning of war, study his series of three—the mothers, the widows, and the children. Here are faces that will haunt one in his dreams. The mothers, in deep mourning, kneel before the altar in the flickering candlelight. They can bear the burden no longer. They have laid it at the Master's feet. The widows, pallid against the dark background, advance holding each other's hands. Here are the young wives, still in the May of love. Here, too, are the older wives, whose love has ripened with the mellowing years. Then come the children down a line of wooden crosses. 'Father, where is your grave?' they ask. It is no more than a fleeting vision, this procession, the dim forms merging into the blur of crosses. But from the silence comes the voice of the artist: 'Kreuzland, Kreuzland, über Alles!' "

The writer explains that the Dutch Government's request for a strict neutrality observed by the press has resulted in a "timid and hesitating tone" from the papers, but Belgium's woes brought forth a phalanx of artists "who had none of the timidity or faltering spirit that imposed silence on their brothers." The writer quotes the art critic of *L'Illustration* (Paris) to this effect:

"In perfect harmony with the independent newspaper, *De Telegraaf*, for which he works, Raemaekers has continued his crusade for justice unafraid of menaces or attacks. Thus he has succeeded in showing his fellow citizens that one may remain neutral and even a pacifist without imposing on his convictions a cowardly silence as so many of his contemporaries have done. In doing so he has unsparingly wielded the whip of his biting satire. I refer particularly to one of his cartoons which is before me constantly. It represents a sleek, pot-bellied man of the bourgeois type, well satisfied with himself, and therefore respectable, drest in the height of fashion, cane in hand, his eyes directed upward as if he were expecting bounties from heaven. Behind this personage, who is Mynheer Pieterse, is to be seen an *Apache*, holding in his hand a knife that drips with blood—the blood of a woman lying murdered and denuded on the street. Under this bloody satire one may read the thoughts of Mynheer Pieterse, as interpreted by the artist. 'That fellow has only robbed and murdered his neighbor. Shall I call him a bandit? No—I'll greet him politely. That's more neutral.'

"In thus playing the poltroons and egoists, Raemaekers has rendered his country a great moral service, for he has helped to clear the national atmosphere, and has brought timid, hesitating, and troubled minds to a better comprehension of what is humane."

The Bellman gives us these personal details:

"Louis Raemaekers was born in Roermond, in the Province of Limburg, Holland, on June 4, 1869. He studied art in Amsterdam, Brussels, and Paris, and is not only a cartoonist but a painter of portraits and landscapes. For eight years he has made illustrations for various newspapers and magazines. He is a member of every important art society in Amsterdam and The Hague, and his pictures have appeared in many art exhibitions in Holland and other countries of Europe.

"Since the beginning of the war he has concerned himself with nothing but the subjects it suggests; all else appears to him of no importance in comparison with it. Personally, Mr. Raemaekers is a gentleman of charming manners, who is highly educated. He has traveled in many countries, and speaks several languages very fluently. Comparatively unknown except in Holland until this war began, the fame of Raemaekers has rapidly spread throughout all Europe, and is now growing in America."

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A LITERARY WOMAN'S VIEW OF PREPAREDNESS

IT HAS ALREADY BEEN NOTED that no war that history records has been so prolific in discussion; and probably also none has enlisted so many of the literary fraternity. They have been ardent partizans in the European struggle, and now that our own country's questions are growing acute Mrs. Gertrude Atherton is one of the first to step out from the literary rank into the more public arena. There is almost the note of a Machiavel in her assertion that "we must practise absolute selfishness as a nation, if we would survive." She also clears the air of a good deal of sentiment concerning our feelings of friendship for foreign nations based upon what is supposed to be their good offices toward us. "We are indebted to all the older nations of Europe for our mental, artistic, and scientific inheritance, exactly as all the world is indebted to them, and no more." There is a straight shoulder-thrust in her next statement that "personally we owe them nothing, for there isn't one that hasn't taken advantage of our weakness when she has had a chance." Whatever feeling we may have even for France must be credited to pure good-will. Mrs. Atherton brings to bear Alexander Hamilton's testimony upon the Lafayette episode in these words: "The primary motive of France for the assistance she gave us was, obviously, to enfeeble a hated and powerful rival. A second motive was to extend her relations of commerce in the New World and to acquire additional security for her possessions there by forming a connection with this country when detached from Great Britain." Once only, she declares, England acted the part of a friend:

From "The Bellman"—Reproduced by permission. Drawn exclusively for "The Bellman" by Louis Raemaekers, Amsterdam.

THE ORDUNA.

"You, Jagow, tell Wilson that, as soon as circumstances permit, we will seriously inquire whether our submarine made so extraordinary a mistake; and you, Tirpitz, send the submarine's commander the Order of Merit."

"During our war with Spain, when Germany tried to form a European coalition against us, she was foiled by England. Moreover, Lord Salisbury brought his heavy hand down on the British press, which had started out to abuse us roundly. We were grateful, and the American sentiment toward England has undergone a change in consequence. But the plain truth of the matter is that England thought it was time to make a friend of us, and with her matchless diplomacy extended her hand at precisely the right moment.

"Not that this is meant in criticism of England, a country for which I have the deepest respect and affection, as indeed I have for France. I merely wish to emphasize that there is no such thing as friendship among nations, that there are only alliances which rarely outlive the strain of a war, and that all nations are utterly and undeviatingly selfish. Otherwise they could not exist. An individual may practise altruism and survive (perhaps), but never a nation. Therefore, let us not revile England for placing cotton on the contraband list. We should do the same thing, or be laughed at as dotards if we did not.

"But the time for sentiment of all kind has passed. It is absolutely necessary that Americans, and especially American women, who wield so powerful an influence, should accept cold-blooded facts, have done with shams. What is the matter with these club-women that are hysterically preaching 'Peace at any price'? Are they all old maids or barren widows? Don't they know that if they persuade young men that it is wrong to defend their country they are rendering them unfit for all the sterner duties of life? A fine husband and father would a man make who was too cowardly or too supine to fight for his country, and who was incapable of a thrill at the sight of his flag!

"Moreover, is it impossible to drill into the heads of these women that we may be at war any minute? Germany has no desire to add us to the sum of her enemies, but she sank the *Arabic* to prevent the contemplated loan of $50,000,000, or possibly $100,000,000, to England. If there is to be an immense Government-bond emission for defenses, naturally we can not lend money to England. Germany will get out of this last indignity just as she has got out of former offenses, but she accomplishes her purpose of long periods of uncertainty, during which we anticipate war and hold on to our money. If she pledges herself to sink no more Americans, rest assured she will find some other way of making us draw back and hold our breath when once more the doors of our banks are hesitantly opening. And she may do it once too often."

There is nothing jingoistic in this last little sentence, for Mrs. Atherton follows it up with the declarations that "we don't want war. The European mess is none of our making. As a decent, self-respecting nation we hate war and love peace. War is Gothic, brutish, obscene." Furthermore:

"There is no such thing as a war for the sake of an ideal, so far as the makers of war—the Governments — are concerned. There are only two kinds of wars: wars of conquest and wars of defense. France is waging a defensive war, pure and simple. That is the reason she has the sympathy of the world—that and her silence. England had to fight or yield her supremacy of the earth to Germany, who would have made short work of France if her Navy had not been promptly bottled up. Belgium roused sentimental England, otherwise indifferent; and Great Britain, being a democracy in all but name, can not go to war without the tacit consent of the people. But it is safe to say there is not an ounce of political sentiment in the British Cabinet. It is quite true that Great Britain is the flag-bearer of liberty, but for her own sake; for ours incidentally. She is the brain of the world; she has learned how to govern, and, in spite of many quiet, unfriendly acts, we prefer that she should continue to govern, if one nation must have the helm.

"Therefore must we practise absolute selfishness as a nation if we would survive. To have made a protest when Belgium was invaded, without the intention of following it up with arms, would have made us ridiculous, and to have plunged into that gory conflict out of sympathy with a small, invaded State would have been an act of sentimentalism of which no virile nation has ever been capable. . . . . .

"There are only two ways to prevent war. One is for all nations to be armed in equal strength. The other for all simultaneously to disarm. The former is possible of fulfilment. The alternative will be a Utopian dream for centuries to come, and wo to the country that attempts to realize it single-handed. If it had not been for the selfish, slothful, self-indulgent pacifists of England Lord Roberts might have succeeded in rousing the Empire to her danger and made her a land- as well as a sea-power. In that case there would be no war in Europe to-day. Germany

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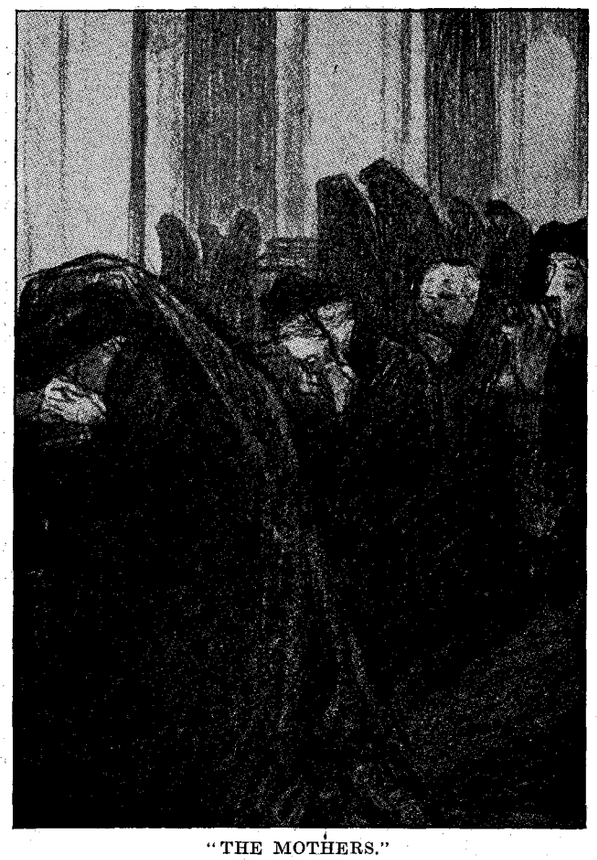
believed that England would stay out because she had no army and her people hated war (besides counting on a revolution), and Sir Edward Grey was unable to take a firm stand before the outbreak of war because he could not count on the country upholding him (nor the bankers, for that matter). When Germany invaded Belgium she handed the sword to England."

Mrs. Atherton marvels that "these arguments should be



"THE MOTHERS."

—Raemaekers in *De Telegraaf*.

necessary in a day of almost universal education and newspaper-reading":

"If from these very causes, all the glamour being stript from war and only the awfulness and the loathsomeness left, the people of this country are horrified and determined to have nothing to do with it, why do they not rise as one man—and woman—and demand that the United States be converted into a first-class Power to their everlasting protection? The nation does not exist that would be so foolhardy as to defy us if we had a great navy and even 1,000,000 citizens trained to bear arms and ready to spring to them at the first danger-signal, for no blockade would avail where we are concerned; we could manufacture munitions and ammunition and feed ourselves until the day of doom. And what price are we asked to pay? Immediate bloodshed? Not for a moment. Being as selfish as other nations, we would fight in self-defense only. Loss of time and money? We can drill on the Swiss plan, and no man's business interests be disturbed. Taxes? An invisible fraction compared with the huge levies of a victorious enemy. No; we should, by merely obeying the blazing lessons of history—including the present—pay the minimum and receive the maximum. Moreover, our men would continue to be men and not degenerate into meek playthings and providers for women.

"One thing has struck me more than another since the outbreak of the war: it is the extraordinary ignorance of our people of history in general and United States history in particular. One ardent pro-German even informed me solemnly upon one occasion that Great Britain had 'armed her line of forts along the Canadian frontier.' When I told her that all forts were leveled in 1815, after the Treaty of Ghent, she was mortified, but intensely surprized! I could write an entertaining article composed of similar blunders, and not all of them by women, nor all of them emanations from deliberate propaganda. But this is a fair sample."

THE AMERICAN PRESS ON THE WAR

AMERICANS HAVE BEEN flattered even by some foreign observers into a belief that their press has furnished them the best service enjoyed by any country during the war. Our neutrality has given us no censorship, and our avidity for news has been supposed to urge us to desire all sides of opinion. In addition, as Mr. Aaron Watson, a distinguished English publicist, observes, "the American journalist is believed, by himself and some others, at least, to be the smartest in the world." Mr. Watson's dubiety on this point, however, is increased by the fact that one American war-correspondent is "under the impression that Lord Grey is the British Foreign Secretary." Mr. Watson shows his willingness to make "allowances for an apparently unconquerable habit of inaccuracy," in spite of which he feels "the American people ought to be much more fully informed about the war" than the British themselves. But on this ground he enters a categorical denial. How much of faith may be in his supporting argument may be left to observers to judge. But he declares that America's "belief that the Allies are getting the worst of it is more than excusable." An Englishman, he adds, "would come to the same conclusion after a few weeks' residence, if he depended wholly for his information on the American press." Mr. Watson has been a journalist for many years, mainly at Newcastle, England. He writes his impressions of the American press after a journey across the American continent, having conversed with all sorts and conditions of men, and "forced conversation on the war where it was not otherwise obtainable." In *The Westminster Gazette* (London) he accuses us of indifference, to begin with. "Eagerness to know what is actually taking place is hardly to be met with anywhere," he asserts. Then he accuses us of making "no demand that the newspapers shall supply complete and unbiased news." As the distance from New York increases on the journey westward, "the less interest there seems to be in events which are making a charnel-house of Europe." Where Mr. Watson found interest he also found timidity:

"The Americans are rather afraid of each other. There is certainly a vast disinclination to be outspoken on the situation in Europe and the causes by which it was produced. The explanation given to me by one American was that 'You can't be sure that there isn't a German at each elbow.' That, as I must suppose, is too craven a feeling to prevail very extensively. But the newspapers understand their public. They know that the American who has any real care about the matter hates the war as what Mr. Kipling calls 'a disturber of traffic,' that he will endure almost anything for the sake of keeping out of it, that he is feeling an immense pride in his neutrality, and that he believes that the United States will ultimately play the great part of universal peacemaker. And so these newspapers are disinclined to trouble the peace of their own countrymen in the meantime by a too scrupulously accurate narrative of events or too liberal a supply of explanation, comment, or correction."

The American press is described by this writer as having "no journalist who makes such an expert study of the war as, say, Mr. Hilaire Belloc or Prof. Spencer Wilkinson." Indeed, he can nowhere see "that aptitude for impartial survey that distinguishes these two writers."

"Usually, where the American journalist is writing on the war he is trying to make out a particular case, not to enlighten the public by a careful statement of the facts. Thus, in a New York newspaper which is certainly not on the German side, a special correspondent in London, feeling himself bound to maintain the popular belief in English inefficiency, says of the German machine guns that they have 'caused the slaughter of British troops, when on the offensive, in numbers entirely disproportionate to that of Germans under similar circumstances.' There follows a statement that before Mr. Lloyd-George became Minister of Munitions we were only able to manufacture 10,000 shells a month. Another special correspondent of the same paper begins a dispatch from Berlin by observing that 'Germany's year of war in the West has crippled France and shamed the English.' In a pro-German newspaper this would be read

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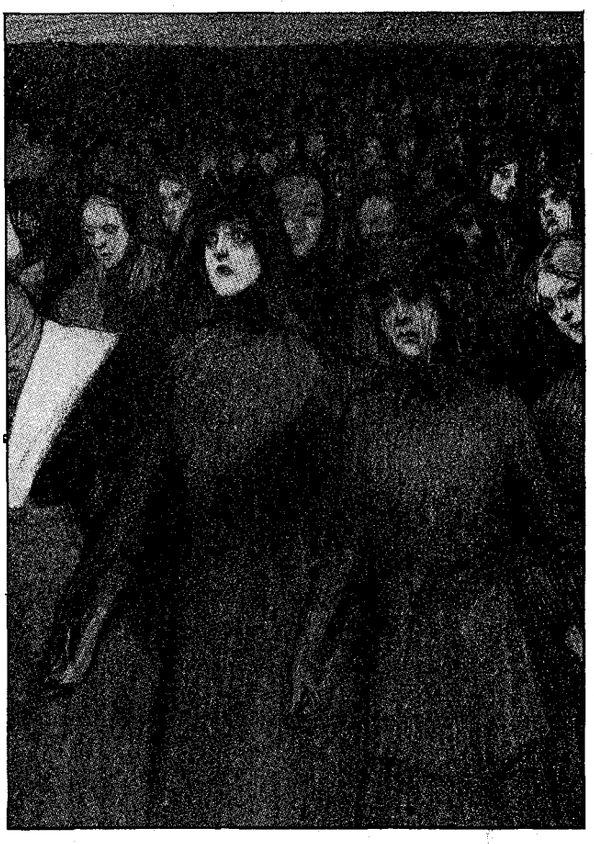
without astonishment; but it appears in the New York *World*, whose editorial columns stanchly maintain that Germany is solely responsible for the war.

"Where feeling about the war is more pronounced than among the people of the United States in general it runs to the length of accusing this or the other newspaper of being subsidized either by the Germans or the British. Things like that are easy to say. They can not be submitted to any test. A famous French Ambassador to St. James's wrote to his Government: 'Some say that the Pretender is dead, and some say that the Pretender is not dead. For my part, I believe neither story.' It is unreasonable to carry incredulity to those lengths; but one may feel confident that there is no English bribery of the American press. If we could believe such bribery to be possible, there would be no results to show. Germany is no doubt spending much money in propaganda, but is it necessary to subsidize the American press, supposing that it could be done? In Chicago you may find bookstalls selling nothing but newspapers printed in German; but Chicago is to a very large extent a city of Germans. Mr. Hearst runs newspapers in many of the chief cities of the United States; but it is not necessary to bribe Mr. Hearst to be anti-British. The degree of recklessness with which charges of corruption are made may be measured by the fact that it has been found expedient by the New York representatives of the British steamship-lines to deny that American passengers are being hired to travel on boats carrying contraband. These are the terms of the denial jointly made by the Cunard, White Star, and Anchor lines: 'Those ships carrying passengers comply with the American laws regarding the carrying of explosives. The only Americans who travel on our ships are those bound on legitimate business of their own.'"

American journalists will be spared the necessity of flying to their own defense, for their champion has already arisen in

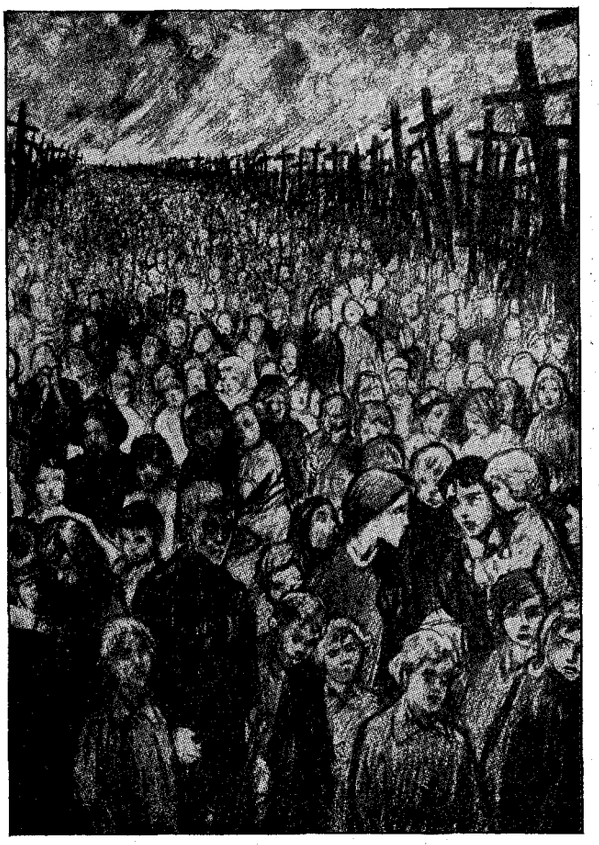


"THE WIDOWS."

—Raemaekers in *De Telegraaf* (Amsterdam).

England and makes himself heard in the same newspaper that printed Mr. Watson. Mr. H. S. Perris has also just returned from a visit to the United States, tho he admits he got no further west than Chicago. He says he met "representative Americans," and had excellent opportunities of "gaging American opinion about the war." From his post of observation as Secretary of the British-American Peace Centenary Committee he finds that there is scarcely a statement in Mr. Watson's article that he does not feel inclined to traverse. He voices his diffidence at criticizing the opinions of "so distinguished a publicist" as Mr. Watson, but they appear to give "a wrong impression of the facts" and be "ungenerous to American journalism":

"Far from being told that 'the Allies were considered to be more than half beaten,' I found everywhere a pretty sane judg-



"KREUZLAND, KREUZLAND UEBER ALLES!"

"Father, where is your grave?"

—Raemaekers in *De Telegraaf*.

ment as to the preliminary victories of Germany, and a deep confidence that Great Britain and her allies must and would prevail. Instead of 'scarcely concealed commiseration' I met with quiet expressions of pride that England was fighting so clean and unselfish a battle, and not infrequently a 'scarcely concealed' desire that America were standing at our side. I did not find that 'in America there is great reticence about the war'; but, on the contrary, that it was the subject foremost in all men's thoughts, and foremost in the columns of the press. My own experience was exactly contrary to the view that 'eagerness to know what is actually taking place is hardly to be met with anywhere,' and that 'news of the war is usually only a second- or third-class feature in the journals of the United States.' Nor do I for one moment agree that there is 'a vast disinclination to be outspoken on the situation in Europe and the causes by which it was produced.' How any one can make such a statement as this, in view of the record during the war of the New York *Times*, *The Herald*, *The Tribune*, and other leading journals, the familiarity of the general public with the official 'cases' of the various countries, and the deliverances of publicists like Dr. Eliot, Mr. Elihu Root, Mr. Roosevelt, and others, is more than I can comprehend. Nor do I think the sneer at the American public with which Mr. Watson's article closes is at all worthy either of the facts or of his own reputation.

"I believe, on the contrary, that no press in the world has, on the whole, been more fully informed of the underlying causes and issues of the war, and the general course of events, than the leading journals of the United States, and I venture, in sincere gratitude, to bring my humble tribute to their capacity, largeness of view, and unerring instinct for the cause of justice and liberty, treaty-faith and humanity, and ultimately for all that will best serve to achieve a durable peace."

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

CATHOLICISM REBORN IN FRANCE

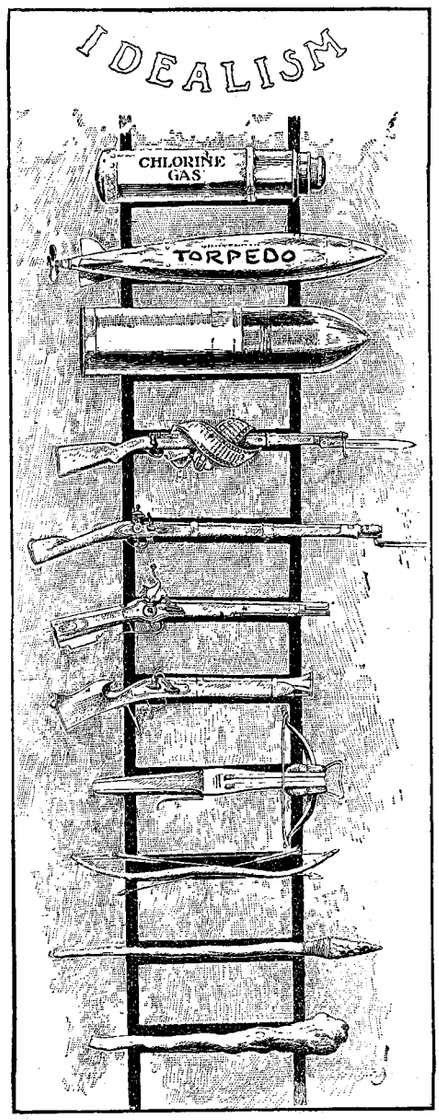
DURING the long months that war's blight has lain on the "pleasant land of France," we learn from a writer in *The Catholic World* (New York, September), a great Catholic reawakening has been in progress. The war has rooted out of French souls the two weeds of "anticlericalism and materialism." This happy result, in the writer's view, is due to two causes. First, the French have had a "living sermon" in the conduct of the twenty-five thousand priests with the armies, "not only in the hospitals and ambulances, . . . but as combatants, officers, non-commissioned officers, privates in all the troops." The priest's presence speaks louder than words, nor can the writer refrain from remarking that when "his enemies," the anticlericals, "strapped the knapsack on the priest's back," they themselves "killed anticlericalism." Again, we are reminded that the millions of Frenchmen on the firing-line, over whom death hovers at every instant, have had "their sight open to the life beyond," and have learned "to value less the pleasures of this world." In order that we may better understand the change that has come over the national Catholic mind, the writer gives us the following analysis of the religious situation before the war:

"First, there were the devout Catholics, a real power, far stronger than is thought; a numerous and irreproachable clergy, hundreds of religious congregations, a laity not only Catholic in name, but practical and pious. This body prayed and worked. Patiently, day by day, it sowed; the seed awaited the sun.

"Secondly, besides the devout Catholics there was a considerable number of lukewarm Catholics, practising their religion occasionally, occupied chiefly with business and pleasure.

"Thirdly, over and above these the great mass of indifferents, who gave no thought to religion except at birth, at marriage, at death.

"Fourthly, a small hostile minority, anticlericals, who waged war upon Catholicism."



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THE LADDER OF CIVILIZATION.

Rungs by which mankind hopes to reach the ideal.

The new dawn is so obvious in the Army, the writer goes on to say, that it "causes great anxiety to the organs of anticlericalism, as, for instance, *La Lanterne* and *L'Humanité*." From the latter journal he quotes in point the letter of "a militant Socialist of the 18th Division," who says:

"I was able to make a number of psychological studies. Conventions, prejudices, had fallen off, leaving life stript. Men showed themselves for what they really were—brave or cowardly, noble or base, unselfish or egotistical. And I could appreciate the religious awakening so much noticed to-day, and so much talked about. . . . . .

"Whether we halted, whether we rested, the night after a battle or after a march, the mind was never at rest. The vision of the wounded was ever before our eyes, the groans of the dying sounded in our ears, the thought of self, of wife, of children, haunted us. Will my turn come next? Ah, then is the moment of self-examination; then a man, separated from the world of things by this rupture of equilibrium called war, travels back to his childhood. The influence of early education asserts itself. And so it is that normally, logically, I may say, is brought about the return to religious ideas.

"Men without ideals, who have abandoned all Christian practises, in the midst of such a catastrophe feel their littleness. No longer enslaved and driven by economic forces, craving an ideal to support them in these terrible times, they turn to religion. . . . This neo-religious movement looked serious to me at first. It has been exploited, protected, promoted by the chaplains and some of the majors, and, frankly, I believe that some of it will persist when the war is over."

As "an enemy's confession" the writer holds this statement valid evidence of "the reality and durability of the Catholic renaissance." But the lamp of faith is trimmed and burns more brightly away from the battle-lines as well; and we are assured that "when the first cannon was fired, and indeed before that, . . . there was an immense impetus toward prayer" throughout the country. With a glance forward then, the writer observes:

"As far as it is possible to reckon the future by the present, judging by what we see and hear at the present time, we have reason to assert that the changed point of view in France will produce a complete change in the religious situation when the war is over. It is already spoken of everywhere, and especially among the working people. It is the universal cry. Henceforth France will not give place to an antireligious policy. Assuredly the sectaries—the inimical minority—will not disarm. One should not be astonished to see them open an active campaign against Catholics. Formerly, by means of skilful calumnies, they might have drawn in their wake the whole mass of indifferents. But to-day that great mass is no longer indifferent; that is the major point. By means of the war it has formed a religious opinion. Most of the thousands of soldiers, who, during days never to be forgotten, have lived with the priest and with death, believe and practise their religion to-day; even those who have not found faith and piety have only sympathy and respect for priests and religion; there is not one among them who would favor an anticlerical policy; not one who would permit it. It would be like firing on their comrades in the trenches.

"Now all the men between nineteen and forty-eight, excepting invalids, are soldiers. With their parents, who are older, and their brothers and sons, who are younger and who, naturally, will think as they do, they include all, or nearly all, the men in France—the whole, or nearly the whole, of the electorate. Almost no one will follow the anticlericals, and if the Government makes common cause with this minority, it will be swept

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away with it. The situation to-day is so evident that the Government will take good care not to do anything so fatal to its own interests.

"The intellectual circles, whence emanated the evil of irreligion, are not what they were twenty years ago. A marked change was noticeable even before the war. The younger artistic and literary set of the twentieth century are rather more Catholic in their tendencies and sentiments and even in their practise. To mention only those who have been killed by the enemy, Piguy, Lotti, Laurentie, Renan's grandson, and a good many others, were all Catholics. When Delpech, the son of the former grand-master of the Freemasons, was picked up dead on the battle-field, a religious medal was found on his person.

"It looks as if events, in giving the lie so entirely to their theories and sympathies, had effected a change in minds blinded by materialistic philosophy, as we hear M. Bergson stating to the Academy of Sciences last January: 'It will be necessary after the war to revise the tendencies in the mechanical arts and in science which are not regulated by moral ideas.'"

ATHEISM LEGALIZED IN BRITAIN

A REVOLUTION in the Constitution of Great Britain is noted by a writer calling attention to a recent decision of the Court of Appeals making it now "for the first time legally recognized that the promotion of atheism is perfectly legal and that a trust for the purpose will be enforced by the courts." The writer in *The Church Times* (London) signing himself "Lex" states with ironic appreciation of the new situation created that "it is true that an atheistic trust is still not formally recognized as a charity; but inasmuch as a limited company may be lawfully formed for the purpose of promoting atheism, atheists are for practical purposes as much established as the Separatist Churches and the Roman Catholics." In fact, he declares that "atheists stand to-day legally in a better position than Catholics, whether of the English or Roman obedience." The will which created this "revolution" in the British Constitution was made by a man named Bowman, who left the greater part of his fortune to the Secular Society, thereby disinheriting his own issue. As between Religion and Secularism, the case now stands as follows in England:

"Let a man disinherit his offspring and give his estate to promote atheism, the law upholds the gift. Let a widow leave £10 for masses for her own and her husband's soul, and the law, on grounds of public policy, cancels the bequest. Truly the law is tolerant of everything except the Catholic faith."

The problem of the courts turned on "the governing object of the Secular Society as stated in its Memorandum of Association":

"The clause runs as follows: 'To promote in such ways as may from time to time be determined the principle that human conduct should be based upon natural knowledge and not upon supernatural belief, and that human welfare in this world is the proper end of all thought and action.' The memorandum contained other clauses unquestionably legal, such as the promotion of Disestablishment and secular education, but it was admitted by the Court of Appeal that if the governing clause was illegal, the bequest was invalid.

"Two questions, therefore, arose. First, Was the bequest one which tended to the subversion of Christianity or of religion generally? Secondly, Is an attempt to subvert Christianity or religion illegal?

"The Court of Appeal answered the first question in the affirmative and the second in the negative. Unlike Mr. Justice Joyce, before whom the case first came, the Master of the Rolls and the Lord Justices frankly admitted that if to subvert Christianity is illegal, the company's memorandum was illegal; they opined, however, that to subvert Christianity or religion generally is no longer illegal by the common law, and that it would be a retrograde step to hold that it is. In fact, their lordships made it clear that it is perfectly lawful in their view to form a company to promote atheism pure and simple."

The writer points out that from the time of Henry III. to the present there has been a long legal tradition that atheism and apostasy are illegal, while a "Blasphemy Act" dating from 1679 still remains on the statute-book "to denounce most gruesome penalties against those who, being brought up in the Christian religion, are convicted a second time of denying that religion to be true or that the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament are of Divine authority." Some curious and interesting cases of contravention of these legal positions can be cited:

"In a long series of cases extending from the seventeenth century, the judges have laid it down that to write or speak against Christianity is an offense against the law of the land, and Paine's 'Age of Reason' and Shelley's 'Queen Mab' have been condemned as blasphemous libels, for, as Erskine said when he prosecuted Paine's publisher, 'in a country whose government and constitution rest their foundations upon the truths of the Christian religion, a bold, impious, blasphemous, and public renunciation of them must be a high crime and misdemeanor.' Nor was the policy of the old Chancery Courts less firm. Lord Eldon declared that there could be no copyright in a book which denied the immortality of the soul, and to the indignation of Byron, Murray was on religious grounds refused an injunction to protect the copyright of 'Cain.' And even in the reign of Queen Victoria, Vice-Chancellor Shadwell, in the case of Briggs *vs.* Hartley, refused to allow payment of a legacy for the remuneration of the author of the best essay to be written on the sufficiency of natural theology when treated as a science. As late, indeed, as 1868, two eminent common-law judges, Chief Baron Kelly and Lord Bramwell, decided that a contract to let rooms for a lecture under the following heading: 'The Character and Teachings of Christ: the Former Defective, the Latter Misleading,' was illegal. And in a very modern and authoritative text-book edited by an ex-Lord Chancellor, it is stated that 'gifts for propagating doctrines subversive of the Christian religion or advocating atheism are contrary to public policy, and void.' . . . . . .

"Nevertheless, the spirit of the time overruled the law of the ages, and the Lords Justices turned to the Old Bailey for the authority to overrule the wisdom of the Chancellors of the past. Thirty years ago, in a criminal trial for blasphemy, the late Lord Coleridge laid it down that the common-law offense of blasphemy consisted not in an honest denial of the truths of the Christian religion, but in contumelious abuse of them. The Lords Justices freely allowed that at one time the common law had condemned all attempts to subvert Christianity. But the common law of old had, they urged, changed to suit the needs of the times, and to-day the foundations of Christianity might be subverted so long as decent language is employed for the purpose. The memorandum of the Secular Society was not, therefore, illegal under the common law."

The writer naming himself "Lex" consoles those whose sensibilities are shocked by the outcome of this case by reminding them that "the penalties of the blasphemy law still await those who assail the truths of religion in an insulting manner." Still speaking for churchmen, the writer declares that the decision is not to be regretted:

"Tho we sympathize with the now impossible ideal of a Christian Church in a Christian State, we realize that an honest application of the blasphemy law in such a community as ours must mean persecution, and as we do not consider that Christianity can ever be advanced by persecution, we do not regret that the law has been, as we think, strained to give the atheist the rights of a citizen.

"Whatever course others may take, Catholics will realize that whatever may be the personal beliefs of the judges, the courts of England are no longer Christian courts, and that to litigate before them on spiritual matters is for brethren to go to law before the unbeliever. If the law of England has been rightly laid down in modern times, it seems to be a law that is tolerant of everything except the Catholic faith. Contrast the Bowman and the Banister judgments. For the sake of the Secular Society the statutes of the realm were explained away, decided cases were brushed aside, and the ecclesiastical law was thrown into the waste-paper basket. When Canon Thompson stood before the Court, the old anachronisms of Tudor ecclesiastical law were enforced against him in their full rigor. The conscience of a priest, the religious feelings of the faithful, counted with the judges for nothing. To safeguard the conscience of the atheist, to meet the sentiments of a skeptical society, the judges have wrecked the law of the ages. Churchmen will in spiritual matters have naught to do with such laws or courts."

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CIVILIZATION, NOT RELIGION, AT FAULT

AT THE OUTSET of the war the cause of religion was called upon to endure the reproaches of many, both friend and foe, upon her utter bankruptcy. It was urged by some that the Church should close its doors and take down its sign, since it had failed in the supreme hour of its test. A year of warfare has brought many revisions of earlier views, and one of these from a writer in *The Methodist Recorder* (London) puts the failure not upon religion, but upon civilization. There is ingenuity in the working out of this view, particularly in his discovery in Hebrew history of parallel instances to some of the war-madnesses charged to modern nations:

"We are told in Genesis that Tubal-cain was 'the forger of every cutting-instrument of brass and iron.' When this ingenious and dutiful son placed the first 'cutting-instrument' in his delighted father's hand, Lamech sang—

> I will slay a man for wounding me
> And a young man for bruising me.

"This outburst of primitive poetry amounted to an ultimatum; Lamech, by the utterance of these truculent words, flings defiance at his foes. Paraphrased, the challenge runs, 'If any one strikes me I slay him.' Lamech, handling the new-wrought weapon, gloats to think of the ascendency his son's invention will enable him to establish over his fellow men. 'Ah!' he exultingly cries, what time he lovingly fingers the edge of this crude knife or javelin, 'let men beware! Here is that which raises me above the rest of mankind.' Any one who attacks Lamech henceforth will get more than he bargained for. The forfeit of such temerity shall be the assailant's life. For pugnacity this puts the motto of the Order of the Thistle, *Nemo me impune lacessit*, in the shade.

"Nor is the case of Lamech isolated. Jabin, King of Canaan, 'had nine hundred chariots of iron, and twenty years he mightily oppressed the children of Israel.' The two facts are probably related as cause and effect. Jabin, finding himself superior to any of his contemporaries in this particular branch of warmunitions, desired, naturally enough, to put his chariots to the proof. But the iron of those nine hundred chariots had so entered into the soul of neighboring kings that none of them would risk a quarrel or challenge Canaan's supremacy. This disappointed Jabin, who couldn't bear to see his chariots lying idle. So it came to pass that for want of an assailant he was led on to become a bully. He began to terrorize the neighboring nations, and Israel, among others, fell easy prey to his marauding onslaughts. Thus Jabin goes one better than Lamech in his ringing challenge to the world. For Lamech only threatens to kill those who attempt to molest him, whereas, Jabin doesn't wait to be attacked, but assumes the offensive.

"It is exceedingly difficult to draw the line of distinction without overstepping it. The Lamech attitude so soon passes over into the Jabin attitude. The possession of marked superiority often constitutes a temptation, for as time goes on the position amounts to this—'What's the good of a scientific invention rendering us supreme unless we proceed to prove our supremacy?' It may be that the horrors of the Inquisition were, in part at any rate, due to the invention of the rack and the thumb-screw. 'Here are some neat contrivances for torturing people; it would be a pity not to use them!'"

A certain test of civilization, thinks this writer, Lewis A. Brown, might be derived from the East Coast sufferers from air-raids. Ask them, he suggests, "whether they account the science of aviation a blessing or a curse?" Further:

"The Greeks attributed scientific inventions to their gods. Not Tubal-cain, a mortal, but Hephæstus (Vulcan), an immortal, was their prime forger of cutting-instruments. To-day some of us incline to the Hebrew rather than to the Greek view, and we should probably go on to say that civilization is depreciated by man's many inventions in the military realm. Now if, as we all think, Germany has been preparing for this war for years, is it not significant that she should be the nation which occupies the van of science? Her men of genius have concentrated their thought upon the production of first this, then that, contrivance for securing military ascendency. At first, it may be, the idea underlying all this mental activity was the Lamech idea of self-defense. But, as time went on and the number of war-contrivances multiplied and their ingenuity increased, the idea of aggression ousted the idea of retaliation. Germany, like Jabin, began to sigh and cast about for an opportunity of putting those piled-up inventions to the test. 'Where there's a will there's a way,' and if opportunity refuses to present itself, a determined man or people can make one. *Hinc illæ lacrumæ.*

"It looks as if we shall have to indorse the Hebrew conception and attribute civilization (and its failure) to man, not God, to man's perverted ingenuity, to human wits sharpened into diabolical cunning. It is civilization, not religion, which has failed.

"And unless the menace of militarism be effectually removed, after this war the bad, bad business will begin again. As men study the story of this war they will read of this disaster and the other. They will then set to work to invent one contrivance more to render armies immune from such disaster next time. Yet by that very act they will bring 'next time' nearer. The Inquisitors tortured their victims 'to the glory of the Lord,' and the madness of war-invention takes its rise in the just notion of adequate self-defense. 'Reeking tube and iron shard' are only the logical issue of the insanity.

"Yes! on every count the indictment against civilization is upheld. But we need not on that account turn reactionary and clamor for the heads of our men of science. We may pray rather that when the present pandemonium ends, when

> The tumult and the shouting dies,
> The captains and the kings depart,

the reign of Christ will be so firmly established, and the Christ-mind will so prevail, that men of science shall no longer be tempted to prostitute their brains by the invention of death-dealing appliances. Their attention will be claimed by the more profitable occupation of pain-alleviating, and real progress (not to be repented of) shall characterize the world's life through the sanctification of man's inventive faculty.

> Nation with nation, land with land,
> Unarmed shall live as comrades free.
> . . . . . .
> New arts shall bloom of *loftier* mold.

"'Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more,' swords being beaten into plowshares and spears into pruning-hooks."

WHY CHURCH UNION LAGS—Episcopalian leaders have been "booming" the "world-conference on faith and order," and wonder why other "Christian bodies" have not their enthusiasm. From the standpoint of "free church" denominations, *The Continent* (Chicago) attempts an answer:

"Anything that even suggests an endeavor to close up divisions among followers of Christ claims favorable countenance from a generous Christian, regardless of whether it appears practicable or not.

"It was doubtless on this presumption that all other Protestant denominations of any consequence in this country responded amiably to the Episcopalian request for committees to be named which should join in summoning and organizing this 'world-conference.'

"And these commissions, when named, could not courteously do less than confer with the Episcopalian commission whenever the latter desired. So there have been many meetings and much resolving that it would truly be a beautiful thing if all churches would unite.

"But at the end of every meeting the outcome might be summed up in this—that if the Episcopalians think they can do anything with such a world-conference, they are welcome to go ahead and do it. . . . . .

"What's the reason? Why aren't the other churches aroused?

"Is it because other churches don't want union? Not if they understand themselves. But it is for another reason, which is really very hard to say under bonds of common courtesy.

"Nevertheless, no relation between parties standing at different view-points can be substantial without frankness. The time has come when frankness is needed on this subject. So here is the plain truth:

"The reason why other churches have not taken up enthusiastically the Episcopalian proposal for a world-wide congress on the union of Christendom is simply because they have not yet seen reason to believe that Episcopalians in general want unity enough to make concessions to procure it."

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

THREE RECENT NOVELS

Churchill, Winston. A Far Country. Pp. 508. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1915. $1.50.

The problems of religious sincerity which confront the modern Church formed the basis for Winston Churchill's most-talked-of book, "The Inside of the Cup." The result of that success has led him to write another, concerned with vital problems of modern social life. He handles his subject with intense and dramatic fervor, thoughtful and scholarly analysis, and truthful recognition of twentieth-century conditions.

He who in this book took "his journey into a far country and there wasted his substance" was one Hugh Paret, a typical American, a natural product of his environment and ancestry, whose development from youth to manhood the author illustrates by experiences and episodes of all kinds, revealing an original disposition, an amazing mixture of good and evil, and the way in which he lost his illusions and changed his ideals. "Your American romanticist," we are told, "is a sentimental, spoiled child who believes in miracles, whose needs are mostly baubles, whose desires are dreams. Expediency is his motto. What he wants, he wants very badly indeed. This wanting things was the corner-stone of my character, and it might have been differently built on. Certain it is that the system of education in the 70's and 80's never contemplated the search for natural corner-stones."

We become familiar with the hero's friends, his early love-affair with Nancy, his final decision to study law, and his college life, where he first met and snubbed Krebs, who was destined continually to cross his path, and ultimately to have great influence on his regeneration. His association with Mr. Watling, his identifying himself with the directors of railroads and political bosses, and his conversion to corporation casuistry come so gradually and naturally that the power of the author in the delineation is hardly realized. Ambition on one side, selfishness on the other, stifle his better nature, and the subtle power of politics and wealth blurs, for him, the real meaning of his desires. Krebs, the student and later a socialist lawyer, is a consistent character, a great contrast to Hugh, and one whose power is all the greater for his quiet and unobtrusive manner of working. His conversations with Paret are convincing.

Wife, children, and friends are all sacrificed by Hugh, for a time, to his great greed for position and power, and the gratification of his personal desires, but Nancy, his youth-time sweetheart, now the wife of the wealthy dissolute, Ham Durett, altho she loves him, refuses to take the last step of moral (or immoral) emancipation, and Krebs, dying, inculcates into Hugh Paret, the famous corporation lawyer, by his philosophies, new ideas and ideals.

After lengthy discussion, Krebs gives Hugh this advice: "Go away and get straightened out, make yourself acquainted with the modern trend in literature and criticism, and try to get a glimpse of the fundamental human needs underlying such phenomena as the labor and woman's movements. We can not see the whole, but we can get a clue and pass it on to our children. I don't believe that God intended to make a creature who would not ultimately weigh his beliefs with his reason instead of accepting them blindly."

Stirred by these arguments, Hugh Paret accepts his defeat as far as Nancy is concerned and goes to his wife for forgiveness and help in carrying out his new resolutions. That she agreed to forget and was willing to try again, knowing all about the "far country," shows what high and broad-minded principles she cherished. And because of her stedfastness, we feel convinced that the result will be at least a successful and probably a happy one.

The reading of Mr. Churchill's latest novel is not as easy as was that of "The Inside of the Cup," but it well repays added thought and careful consideration.

Rinehart, Mary Roberts. "K." Pp. 410. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.35.

As is the case with many interesting books, the premises of this story must be accepted in order to get a full enjoyment. Granting that "K" was justified in giving up his career as a famous surgeon and burying himself, at the age of thirty, in the oblivion of a gas-office in a little town at $20 per week, the conclusions are plausible and convincing. In any case the story is absorbing and satisfying.

Mrs. Rinehart has drawn her characters with a powerful and sure touch, whether it be the young Sidney Page or Dr. Max, who always settled his tie when he saw a woman; Dr. Ed., who sacrificed himself for his younger brother; Aunt Harriet, the gaunt old maid who wanted "her chance"; or "Tillie," who found that even justified lawlessness had its sting.

"K" found peaceful refuge in Sidney's home just before she decided to become a trained nurse. That training involves her in all the complications and suffering possible as the result of blind love and ruthless jealousy. There are many dramatic and tragic elements in the development of the plot. Sidney learns to rely implicitly on "K," and his advice and events so shape themselves that he is ultimately obliged to reveal his identity and take up his work with renewed courage. The author has shown unusual cleverness in weaving the plot consistently among so many characters. Her technique is much surer than usual. Mrs. Rinehart has never written a more engrossing story.

Tompkins, Juliet Wilbor. Diantha. Pp. 262. New York: The Century Company. 1915. $1.25 net.

The publishers call this the "story of a modern Cinderella," and yet Diantha is not hated nor abused. Her mother and beautiful twin-sister are selfish, but unconsciously so. They only reflect Diantha's own attitude, in which she caters to Sylvia's beauty, going without that Sylvia may enjoy dainty clothes, social opportunities, and the homage of men. The worst of it is that Diantha craves love and adoration as tho she were pretty. When the young explorer, Mark Wendell, charmed by her genuineness, asks her to marry him, she finds his letter lacking in sentiment and romance, and is, therefore, not quite satisfied. Then beauty comes with the transforming hand of illness, a long rest, and a healing operation, and conditions change. It is after this transformation that the story takes on more meaning and the reader becomes genuinely interested. The final solution of the story is satisfactory.

SCOTT NEARING'S LATEST BOOK

Nearing, Scott, Ph.D. Income. An Examination of the Returns for Services Rendered and from Property Owned in the United States. Pp. xxvii-238. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Coincidental with the publication of this book came the announcement in the press that its author had been removed from his post as professor in the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, the reason being, presumably, that the character and philosophy of his books, or of the professor himself, are at variance with the spirit of the institution or that of those who control it. Professor Nearing's book has thus been brought into the brief lime-light of sensational interest, without needing, however, this kind of adventitious exploitation, since it may stand upon its own merits as a respectable and industrious attempt to present a mass of facts throwing light upon our contemporaneous economic development.

The author's dismissal from his professorship has given the impression that his doctrine must be of radical type, yet the reader will find little in this book that is startling. Socialism, that haunter of the silences of present-day economic philosophy, never takes substantial form in the volume.

The idea which is the informing principle of Professor Nearing's book and of a hundred others of recent publication is the one which Karl Marx and his successors down to the present day have laid most stress upon in their voluminous studies. It deals with the philosophic basis of wealth, of money, of that ineffable thing that we call intrinsic value. The thought that has dogged all economic thinkers, from the Hebrew prophets of the ninth century B.C., the first Socialists, as Renan calls them, down to the author of "Income," is something like this: Why is it that in this wondrous frame of things wrought out by centuries of civilization some system has not been contrived to prevent the appropriation by a few of the wealth created by the mass? This idea thus roughly stated is found constantly emerging in the argument of Professor Nearing's book. Yet the book, far from being academic, is practical in the extreme. The statistics given of the incomes of various vocations and employments will be found profitable to the general student.

FRENCH INFLUENCE ON ENGLISH LETTERS

Tinker, Chauncey Brewster. The Salon and English Letters. Chapters on the Interrelations of Literature and Society in the Age of Johnson. With Illustrations. 8vo, pp. ix–290. $2.25. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.25.

The central idea of Mr. Tinker's original essay is the interrelation of French and English ideas in the eighteenth century, as brought about by intercourse between eminent persons of both nationalities. The purpose of the author is to show that this intellectual communion, unique in the

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history of ideas, produced some of the best things in literature. "I shall trace as well as I can," writes the author in his introduction, "the attempt made in England between 1760 and 1790 to emulate the literary world of Paris by bringing men of letters and men of the world into closer relations, and by making the things of the mind an avocation of the drawing-room." The subject is one of more than ordinary charm, and in its general aspect has attracted more than one distinguished writer. The art of Thackeray has made the whole *terrain* treated of in this essay enchanted ground. Morley, too, has dealt with it attractively. In France a whole literature has grown out of the movement and epoch.

The material, then, which Mr. Tinker found at his disposal was not new. But his treatment of it is eminently novel and his pages have the freshness and more than the interest of current criticism. The plan of the work involves three main diversions: The French Background, the English Salon, and the Social Spirit in English Letters. It is a brilliant picture which is here presented of the Parisian salons of the eighteenth century peopled by Diderot, Fontenelle, and Voltaire. The English visitor was a familiar figure in these assemblages, of which the tone was cosmopolitan. "A stream of Englishmen," says the author, "from Prior to Gibbon, poured through these drawing-rooms and listened with interest or with alarm to the *philosophes* who were, to use Walpole's words, pulling down God or the King." The Queen and Egeria of this literary court was the famous Madame de Tencin, who had begun her career by running away from the convent when she had taken the veil, and "who used her secularized charm to win lovers," through whose interest she advanced her brother in the Church. D'Alembert was her son without the stamp of legitimacy. To her court came many of the galaxy associated with the Augustan age of English letters. We have it on the author's authority that literary peers of England, among them Bolingbroke and Lord Chesterfield, paid court to the *nonne défroquée*. It was in this environment that the most polished English nobleman of the period drew the inspiration for the famous letters to his son. Chesterfield was introduced into the charmed circle by Montesquieu, and there came to know Fontenelle, whose "Pluralité des Mondes," together with the productions of Crébillon and Marivaux, he never tired of recommending to his heir.

More interesting still to the English-reading world are the descriptions of the English salon and of the famous Blue-stockings. Here the author is upon his chosen ground, and he shows rare literary mastery in his intimate characterization of a period which has some striking resemblances to the present movement, looking to the intellectual "emancipation" of women.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Sears, Clara Endicott. Bronson Alcott's Fruitlands. Pp. 174. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1915. $1.

The "Brook Farm" community is the best known of the many attempts at solving, by cooperative and a simple life, the "psychology of scientific education," but the founding of "Fruitlands," only two years later by Bronson Alcott and Charles Lane, the "transcendental philosophers," was an inspiration of a group of individuals who worked for a "New Eden." Within its walls met such men as Emerson, Hawthorne, Channing, Thoreau, and last, but not least, the child Louisa May Alcott, the well-beloved American authoress, to discuss great questions and generate great hopes for the betterment of mankind. The book is made up principally of quotations from letters and diaries of members of the organization, and contains also the "Transcendental Wild Oats," by Louisa Alcott. Like all such ventures, jealousies and misunderstandings arose, and the dream was soon over. The New Eden proved to be an empty mockery of the vision it had once inspired. The rigors of a New England winter promoted its dissolution, but "a lack of power to control the selfishness and vagaries of his followers was the real cause." The failure of the hopeful experiment "was miserable and complete."

Savage, William G. (B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H.). Rural Housing. With 32 illustrations. Octavo, pp. x–297. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

The problem of rural housing in England is the subject of this richly illustrated and carefully thought-out volume, the author of which has had unusual opportunities and fine equipment for his task. He considers the subject from the standpoint of one engaged in practical administrative work. His opinions and conclusions, based as they are on actual conditions, should have value in this country as well as in his own, the general conditions of human comfort being well-nigh universal.

What gives the book additional interest over that inherent in the actual importance of its subject, the housing of the people, is the light it throws upon the intimate relation now existing in England between politics and the personal interests—the actual home-life of the people. England's task of keeping her house in order is, to judge by this volume, a very literal one. The custom of speaking of rural England as a garden is true enough for purposes of imagery, but the garden has spots of very unattractive aspect. Poverty, the ineradicable ulcer of nations, is familiar enough to the British Isles, and to try to root it out is the constant effort of economic reformers.

Mr. Savage, who is Medical Officer of Health for the County of Somerset, presents in his book the most recent developments of rural housing and sanitary living. His chapters, aided by illustrations of notable interest even in an artistic sense, treat of existing housing conditions throughout England, of the unsanitary house and its conversion into a sanitary dwelling, of the progress of housing-survey and the results achieved. The inadequacy of existing laws is discust, and the requirements of new cottages in rural areas suggested. Workers for economic improvement and reform in this country will find the book of more than ordinary interest.

Phillpotts, Eden. My Shrubs. With 50 illustrations. Pp. 127. London and New York: John Lane Company. $3.

This is an account, by a famous novelist, of the shrubs in his own garden, prefaced by an introduction calling attention to the desire of most gardeners of small patches for the unattainable, *i.e.*, the tall tree, and praising its substitute, the shrub or "tree of shrubby dimensions." After a word of advice in regard to winter protection, a satirical bit about believing what the nurserymen tell you, and a warning that money alone can not make shrubs grow,

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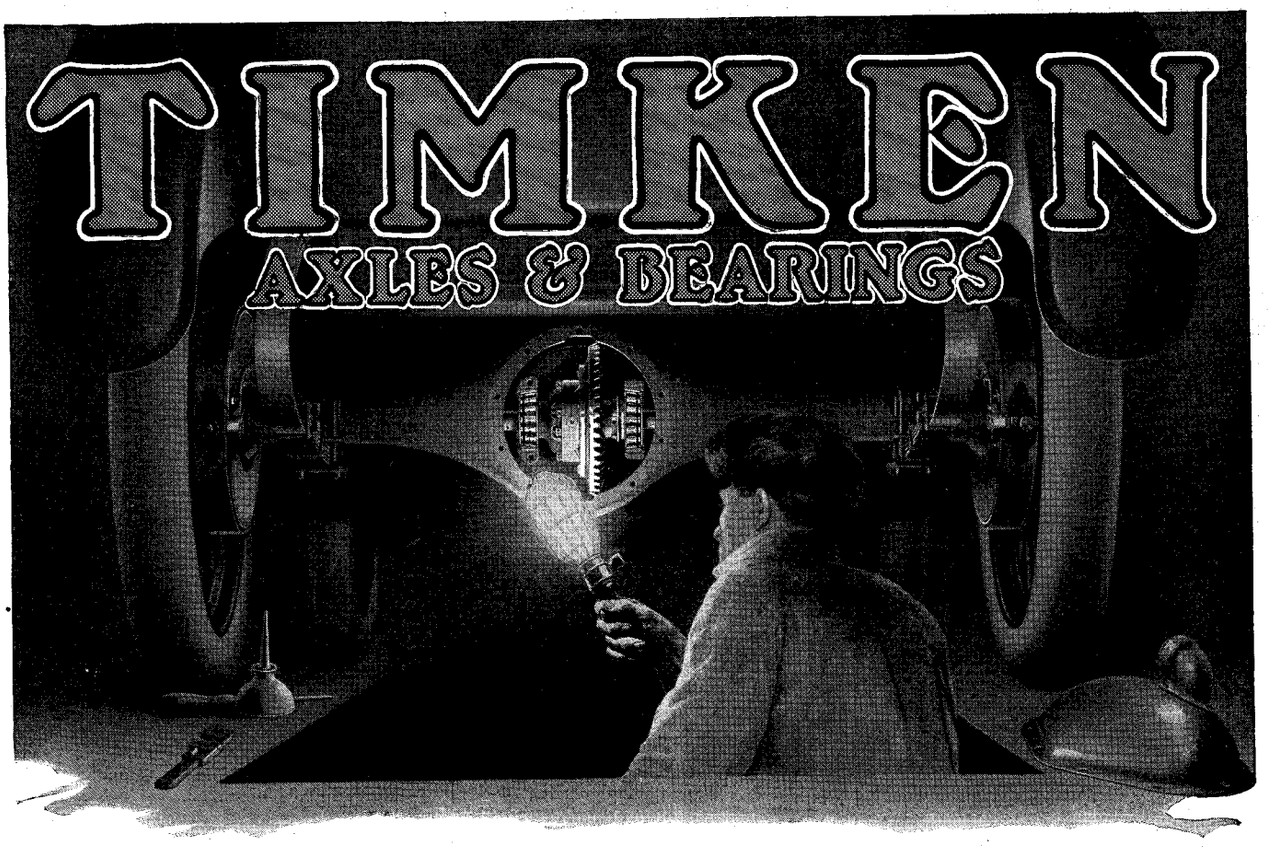


The Man Who Really Knows

The man who really knows is the man who should periodically see the vital working parts of your car—the man in the pit.

Even if he does it only once a year—and then not because anything is wrong, but merely because this attention should be given any good piece of machinery from which you expect continuous service.

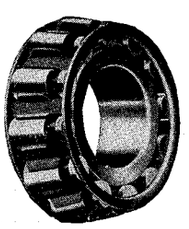
He may never before have looked inside a Timken-Detroit Rear Axle, though scores of them have come into his garage.

This may be his first sight of Timken gears.

And the very fact that the man in the pit so seldom gets that opportunity is the best evidence of the service that hundreds of thousands of Timken-Detroit Axles are giving on the road.

When he does take off the cap, he immediately sees some of the things that have made that record of service possible.

He sees there is no looseness between the curved teeth of the helical gear and pinion. They have been held accurately in mesh by the Timken Bearings on either side of the differential. The drive shafts are still in perfect alignment—their splined ends, each with six splines carefully machined and ground, show no wear.



And he sees that provision has been made for a simple and easy adjustment to take up the slight wear that will come in time, to any gears or bearings, after thousands of miles of running.

He cannot see the care that has been put into the hardening and grinding of Timken gears; but it takes only a glance for him to recognize the absence of useless parts, of the strong yet simple method by which the driving mechanism is mounted in the axle.

These are the things that count when the axle is moving over rough roads—taking the bumps, carrying the load, driving the car ahead.

And all the time in constant vibration—up, down, forward, backward, from side to side.

Let us take you behind the scenes and show you the thousand and one things that must be watched in the building of "make good" axles and bearings. The Timken Primers, C-5 "On Axles" and C-6 "On Bearings," together with the list of Timken equipped cars, will give you the inside facts on the right foundations of a motor car. Both books sent free, postpaid, on request to either Timken Company.

THE TIMKEN-DETROIT AXLE COMPANY
Detroit, Mich.
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Let Us Supply You

This Quaker Oats Cooker

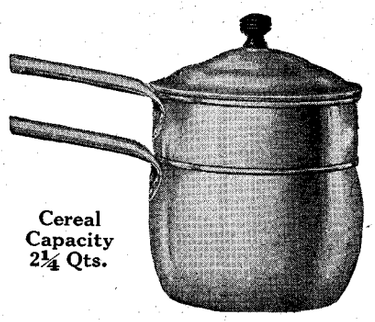
For your sake and ours we want Quaker Oats cooked in this ideal way. We want you to get the full energy value, full flavor and aroma.

So we have this Quaker Cooker made to our order. It is made of pure aluminum—a double cooker, extra large and heavy.

Send us our trademark—the picture of the Quaker—cut from the front of five Quaker Oats packages. Send one dollar with these trademarks and this perfect cooker will be sent by parcel post. Or send us 15 of these trademarks and only 75 cents. This present cooker offer applies to the United States only.

About 700,000 oat-loving homes now use Quaker Cookers. Address

The Quaker Oats Company
Railway Exchange, Chicago



Cereal Capacity 2¼ Qts.

Quaker Oats

Flakes of Queen Grains Only

Think What Power Lies There

Consider what a few oat grains will do.

A little handful supplies the power for a half-day's tasks.

Think what batteries of energy they are—of their spirit-giving, vim-producing power. Then you will realize how important it is to make this dish delicious.

Extra-Luscious Oats

Quaker Oats is made doubly-delicious by picking just rich, plump grains. All the puny, starved grains are omitted. We get but ten pounds of Quaker Oats from a bushel.

The result is an oat food so fragrant and flavory that it holds the first place the world over. It has established with millions a life-long love of oats.

Yet your nearest grocer, if you specify Quaker Oats, supplies it without extra price.

10c and 25c per package
Except in Far West and South

(1028)

the author submits a list of hundreds of genera and species which he has grown. The list is alphabetical, and the names in Latin, but the descriptive matter is comprehensive and detailed. There is no attempt to lay down laws, to tell what to plant, when, or where, but any one considering any definite shrub can turn to this book and find, in a few well-chosen words, a full history of its general attributes and possibilities. The illustrations are wonderfully attractive and a great addition to the book.

Pyle, Walter L., A.M., M.D. (Editor). A Manual of Personal Hygiene. With many Illustrations. Pp. xiv–543. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company. $1.50 net.

The object of this useful manual is to set forth, by means of copious illustrations and practical instances, "the best means of developing and maintaining physical and mental vigor." Proper living on a physiologic basis is what the author aims to inculcate; and with a view of widening as much as possible his field of readers, he has avoided purely technical phraseology as far as that could be done without abridging the rights of science. Ten American physicians have contributed to the volume, and it may be said to represent the best ideas current as to the means now available for the preservation of health. The old saying that a healthy mind in a healthy body constitutes the summit of worldly blessings is repeatedly suggested, and valuable practical information gleaned in the course of long study and experience is put before the reader in a way that is often striking and always easy to understand. The subjects treated are the hygiene of digestion, hygiene of the skin, of the vocal and respiratory apparatus, of the eye and ear, the brain and nervous system. Stress is laid upon the importance of physical exercise, and chapters are given to domestic hygiene and food, its adulteration and deterioration. There is a final chapter on the hygiene of infancy.

Vaile, P. A. Modern Tennis. Illustrated with Diagrams and 48 full-page Photographs. 8vo, pp. xviii–301. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. 1915. Price, $2 net.

This first American edition of a book which has already appeared in England and France, but is now revised and entirely reset for American readers, should be welcomed by tennis-players. It should especially appeal to those who are neither "dubs" nor players of rank, but enjoy tennis, take it seriously, and are continually trying to improve their game. Probably, Mr. Vaile's chief contribution is his explanation of "stroking" and of court tactics. The writer of this notice has tried some of his tactical suggestions and found them worth while. Mr. Vaile goes into the theory of court angles and of "spin" with considerable thoroughness. The most notable feature of the book is the collection of photographs of the author and other players in action. Certain series give an almost cinematographic representation of the production of certain strokes. To see Mr. Vaile and T. R. Pell's backhand stroke shown thus from the beginning to the end is worth pages of description and direction.

White, Claude Graham, and Harry Harper. Aircraft in the Great War. A Record and Study. With Portrait. Octavo, pp. xiv–346. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

This book is a record of personal experiences, and tells what is newest in air-craft. Its coauthors, Claude Graham

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White and Harry Harper, have to their credit already notable books on aviation. Unique sensations felt in airy fields, the perils, raptures, and agonies of the aviator circling over acres of bayonets, are described with more detail than is usually found in books of this kind. The new strategy of air warfare is explained at length with practical instances. The aeroplane in its different forms has proved a very effective instrument in warfare. It is the eye of the army in a very real sense, enabling the commander-in-chief to see, as Wellington longed to see, what is going on "on the other side of the hill." The opinions of the authors as to the relative value of the aeroplane and the formidable *Zeppelin* are enlightening. The cooperation of aeroplanes with artillery in directing the fire of long-range guns has proved most effective. It is scarcely probable, however, the authors think, that such success will be maintained in future wars.

Dewey, John and Evelyn. Schools of To-Morrow. 8vo, pp. 316. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

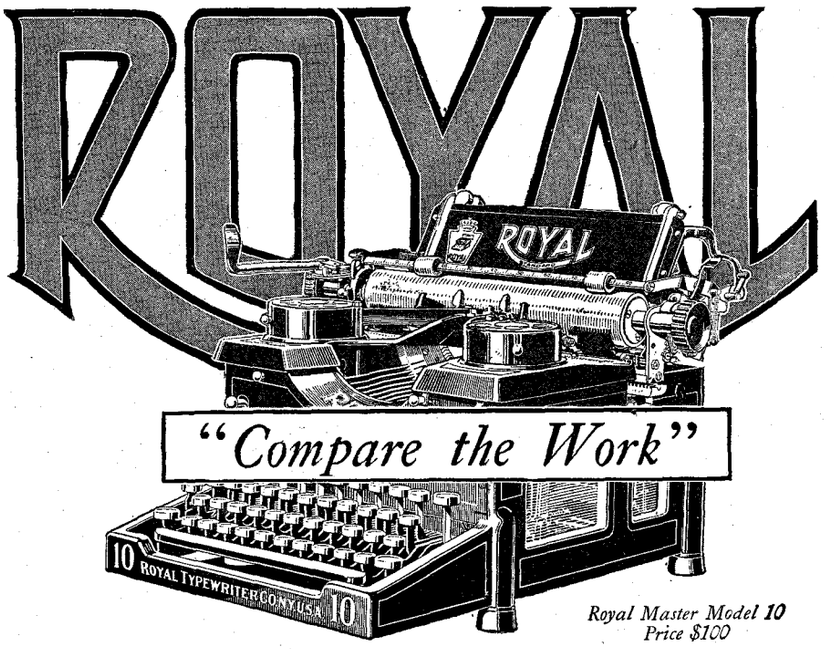
Unquestionably this is a time of change, and it is not by any means confined to the educational world. What to-morrow will bring forth can perhaps be best judged by the success or failure of methods and work to-day. That there has been too much artificiality, too much of the adulthood point of view in the teaching of the young, is indisputable. That education should follow the natural development of the child is the position taken by many educational reformers. Among them Professor Dewey is a conspicuous example. He believes that the first business of the public school is "to teach the child to live in the world in which he finds himself, to understand his share in it, and to get a good start in adjusting himself to it." This is something that is fundamental to human life, and the pity is that it is not more generally known.

It is encouraging to read that "schools all over the country are finding that the most direct way of vitalizing their work is through closer relations with local interests and occupations." It may be a hard wrench to cut loose from the old-time educational methods, but come it must, if we are ever to give the child a chance to claim his just heritage—that of an education that is in touch with human affairs, that seeks to develop his whole powers, and that particularly fits him for present-day life.

Professor Dewey and his daughter visited a number of schools in different parts of the country where teachers are experimenting on the newer and more natural methods. Those schools illustrate "the general trend of education at the present time." The authors have rendered the educational world a distinct service in the production of such an informing study.

Gallichan, Walter M. Women Under Polygamy. Illustrated. Pp. 344. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company. $2.50.

The usual attitude of the Western mind toward "Polygamy" is that of repugnance and condemnation. This book aims to investigate all phases of a disagreeable subject. If, as the author claims, Turkish and Hindu women are as thankful to live in a polygamous country as others are to live in a monogamous one, there must be some reason for divergence of opinion. Mr. Gallichan has studied fairly and impartially both Eastern and Western writers. He handles a delicate subject with dignity and is scholarly and thorough in his methods.



Royal Master Model 10
Price $100

Why the Royal meets the purchasing test of big business

The typewriter industry and the buyer of typewriters have long been in the clutch of the custom of "trading-out."

A typewriter that has to be "traded-out" after two years is going to need a lot of repairs. If it can only stand up to its work that long this is obvious.

Repairs cost *somebody* money. Time—working-time—*lost* while typewriters are idle for repairs costs *somebody* money. Who pays?

The Royal ends the two evils of the typewriter business—excessive repairs and "trading-out"

Big business buys and uses the Royal for the very reasons that actuate any business man, commercial house or individual to purchase it.

The Royal was invented and perfected by men who know every typewriter mistake that ever was made. They built a visible writing machine on true lines. Look at the Royal and see the rigid support given keyboard and all working parts. See the utter simplicity—the straight line key action, the elimination of unnecessary parts. That explains its long life and long wear—tells why your operators can do more work and better work with less effort on it.

"Compare the Work" and you will see why the Royal is built to keep and not to "trade-out." Compare the time saved and money saved through the use of the Royal. Compare the increased efficiency of your operators because of the actual help the Royal is to them. Put the Royal to this simple, conclusive test of actual *comparison*—and you will decide for it.

Get the facts. Know the Royal. Let it prove itself to you. Telephone or write any branch or agency for a demonstration, which places you under no obligation.

Write for "Facts About the 'Trade-Out'" — a little book which doesn't mince words in telling the story of the typewriter. Every typewriter owner or user should have it. We want to place a copy in your hands. A postal card brings it to you free.

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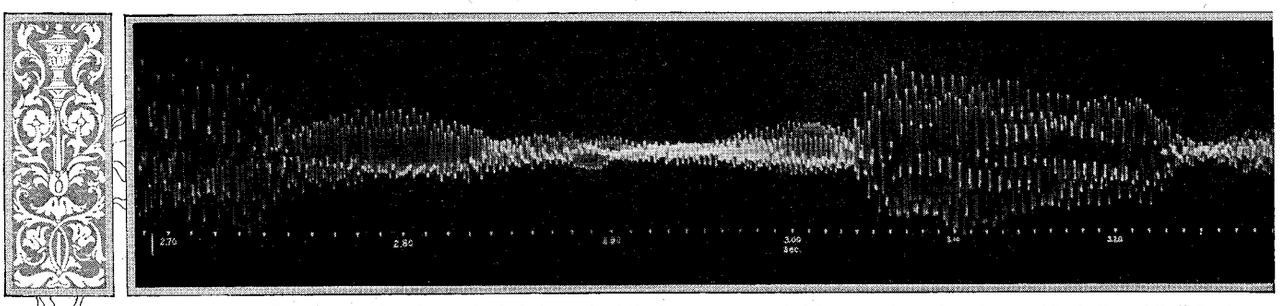
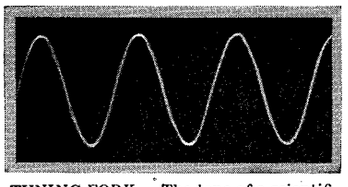
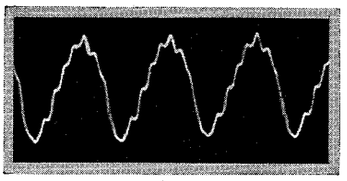


Here is reproduced an actual photograph of the tone-waves created by an orchestral rendering of Tschaikowski's "Marche Slave." The duration of the waves shown was $\frac{7}{10}$ of a second. The instruments playing were the violins, violas, violoncellos, double basses, flutes, clarinets, oboes, French horns, trumpets, and trombones. This illustrates the way in which musical-tones reach our ears—by means of "tone-waves" traversing the atmosphere. Every musical instrument, every combination of instruments and all voices produce their own peculiar waves. The phonograph is simply a scientific device for reprodu-

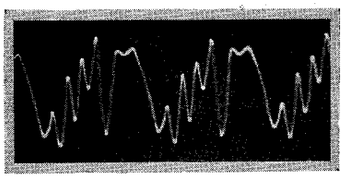
A Wonderful New Phonograph



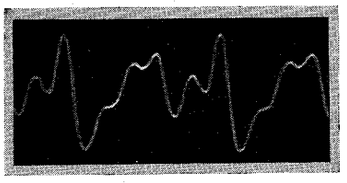
TUNING FORK — The tone of a scientifically mounted tuning fork is absolutely devoid of partial-tones. Hence the tone-wave it creates is entirely free from the irregularities found in other tone-waves which are caused by their partial-waves.



VIOLIN—The tone of the violin has many partial-tones. None of these are aggressively dominant, however, hence the fluent, smooth quality of the instrument. This is shown in the photograph of its tone-wave. There are many irregularities in the wave, but they are all too small to influence its general symmetry.



OBOE—Here we have a tone-wave which shows unmistakably a tone of very distinct individuality. The pronounced irregularities of the oboe's tone-wave are caused by the dominance of certain of its partial-tones.



HUMAN VOICE—This tone-wave was created by pronouncing the vowel sound "Ah." The voice is particularly rich in partial-tones, some voices, indeed, containing as many as 40 that are appreciable.

Last winter in New York a new and improved phonograph was announced by the Aeolian Company, the leading organization in the world's music industry.

The standing of this great concern was such; its achievements in developing other musical instruments, of such epochal nature, that this announcement attracted widespread attention. The public, musicians and those interested in the music industry hastened to hear the new instrument.

Nor were any disappointed. All who heard it realized that a new epoch had dawned for the phonograph. Many have desired to know the *secret* of its extraordinary tone.

There is no secret, however, connected with the Aeolian Company's marvelous success in developing the tone of its new phonograph—the Aeolian-Vocalion.

For years this Company has been studying and applying the principles of tone production.

In its employ are the most able musical and mechanical experts in the music-industry.

It maintains notable laboratories for research both here and abroad. And during the past dozen years it has spent greater sums in experiment and investigation than probably *all other music-manufacturers combined.*

There are many features in the Aeolian-Vocalion that contribute to its pronounced musical superiority and its extraordinary tone. Some of these, like the marvelous Graduola device for *controlling* tone, are entirely novel to the phonograph. Others, like its new and scientific Sound Box and Symphonetic Horn, are in the nature of higher developments of existing features.

How these features have been developed—the origination of some of them in single brilliant inventions, and the slow processes attending the attainment of others—constitutes one of the most interesting stories in musical history.

One phase alone will serve as illustration. On these pages are reproduced actual photographs of *tone-waves.* These are but a few from among hundreds taken in the course of developing the Aeolian-Vocalion.

They were all produced by a patented process—the most perfect known to science—and were made especially and exclusively for the Aeolian Company.

While, as has been shown, many factors have contributed to the perfection of the Aeolian-Vocalion, the availability of such means for scientifically analyzing and studying tone, for the first time in musical history, has been of invaluable assistance.

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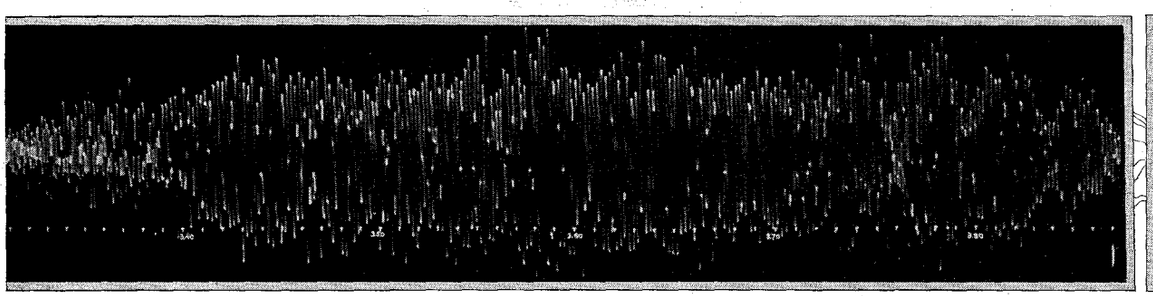


cing these waves and the nearer it approaches scientific exactitude in doing so, the more "natural" it sounds. The Aeolian Company has at command the most perfect means known to science for photographing and analyzing "tone-waves." And it is interesting to know that the tonal perfection of its new phonograph—the Aeolian-Vocalion—is partly due to hundreds of photographs of such tone-waves. These afforded the means for visual comparisons and analyses, so that the superiority of the Vocalion's tone is a tangible, demonstrable fact.

The Aeolian-Vocalion

Gives from the Phonograph you never heard before

Have *you* heard the Aeolian-Vocalion—that tonal phonograph whose voice is *art?*

If you have never done so, a revelation of the music possibilities in this perfected phonograph awaits you.

Tones, so delicately beautiful that they could never be voiced by a phonograph before, enchant the ear. Sweet, full richnesses of round, deep tone sound with the very vibrancy of life. The long familiar meagreness of lower tones has gone. The unmusical metallic phonograph qualities have disappeared, thanks to its marvelous new Sound Box. Because of its wonderful Symphonetic Horn the true, the delicate, the *living* character of each single instrument is preserved and set apart, distinguishing it subtly from the rest.

And while it is doing this, it is permitting you, if you choose, to vary on a single record every changing shade of your passing mood.

Just press the Graduola, that exclusive tone-controlling feature of the Aeolian-Vocalion. You will hear the music melt to your touch, then grow to strength again, graduated delicately by every changing pressure of the hand—and without the slightest muffling or dulling of its qualities!

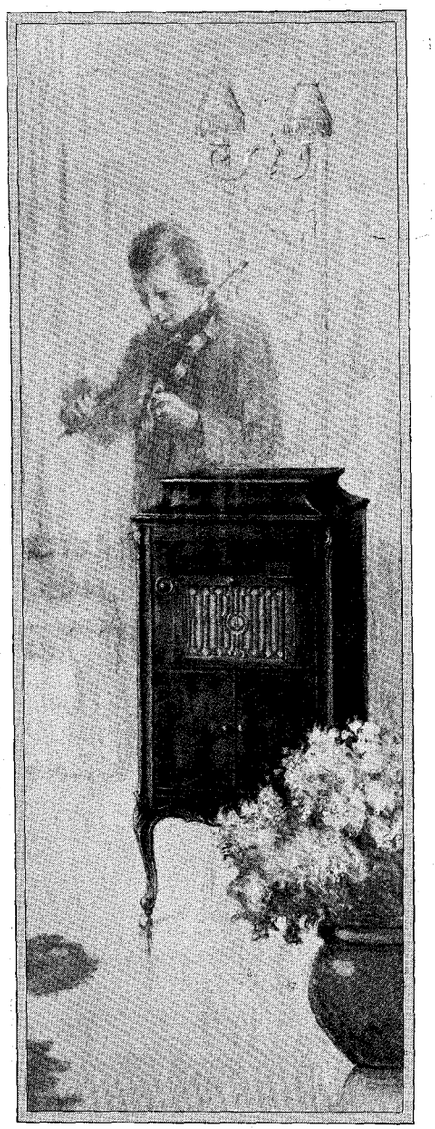
You are varying infinitely the color and shading yourself—just as you remember the artists themselves to have varied their performances each time they have sung or played for you.

Thus, this great instrument produces tones incomparably more melodious than you have ever heard from phonographs before, and also gives you command of them—lets you express your music-feeling if you wish. But only if you wish, because, like other phonographs, the Aeolian-Vocalion will *play itself*, without your help, if you prefer it to.

Notwithstanding the marked musical superiority of the Aeolian-Vocalion and the fact that architecturally it sets an entirely new standard, it costs no more than other phonographs of equal capacity.

The Aeolian-Vocalion is made exclusively by the Aeolian Company. Owing to its relatively limited output, it is on exhibition and sale, at present, only in certain cities. To all who write, information as to where it may be seen will be sent.

Also there will be mailed a catalog giving styles and prices and containing the most interesting popular treatise on "Tone" and tone-production, probably ever published.



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Makers of the world-famous Pianola and the largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world.

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Continental World-Famous

Simplicity

STRIPPED of all superfluities, with clean-cut lines denoting native speed and strength, the Continental Motor makes an instant appeal by its superb simplicity.

Continental Motors

Long experience has eliminated from its design any suggestion of the uncouth, the crude, the needless. Its lines are the lines of beauty, as well as of power. Its proportions are those not only of harmony, but also of correct balance. Its structure reveals the simple dignity of strength.

Continental simplicity goes far to account for Continental satisfaction; it assures readiness of control and adjustment, freedom from trouble, ease of repairs. Even the uninitiated can read the promise of the trim lines and fine proportions of this motor; the expert appreciates its masterly design. To both its simplicity is the mark of its merit.

Let Continental Simplicity point ***your*** *way to motor satisfaction in your next car or truck.*

CONTINENTAL MOTOR MFG. CO.
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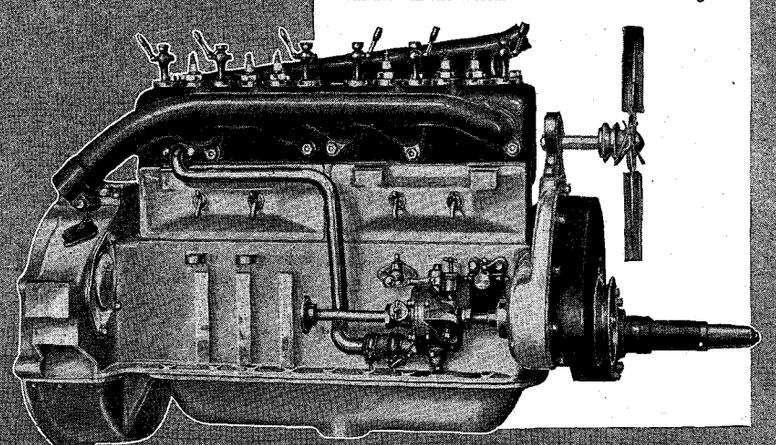
Largest exclusive motor builders in the world. **Factories: Detroit Muskegon**



CURRENT POETRY

THERE are two kinds of poetic obscurity. One, common among the imitators of Browning, results from the poet's paucity of ideas, which leads him to bury one slight thought under a mass of phrases. The other kind of obscurity, which may be found in the work of Browning himself, results from the poet's wealth of ideas, which leads him to pour out his fancies in too lavish profusion.

Perhaps this second sort of obscurity may perplex some readers of these distinguished stanzas, which we quote from the London *Nation*. Mrs. Meynell is generous with ideas and economical with phrases; he that runs may not read her poems. But the lines will not puzzle any one who gives them a second reading, and more than a second reading, indeed, their excellence will cause. No other contemporary poet combines words with Mrs. Meynell's delicate precision; consider, for example, the phrasing of the fourth stanza of this poem! Adjectives—those perils and temptations of careless poets—are, in Mrs. Meynell's hands, beautifully "circumspect and right."

A DAY OF CLEAR WEATHER IN ENGLAND

BY ALICE MEYNELL

Oh, what a miracle-wind is this
  Has crossed the English land to-day
With an unprecedented kiss,
  And wonderfully found a way!

Unsmirched, incredibly, and clean,
  Between the towns and factories,
Avoiding, has his long flight been,
  Bringing a sky like Sicily's.

Oh, fine escape, horizon pure
  As Rome's! Black chimneys left and right,
But not for him, the straight, the sure,
  His luminous day, his spacious night.

How keen his choice, how swift his feet!
  Narrow the way, and hard to find.
This delicate stepper and discreet
  Walked not like any worldly wind.

Most like to Him of human birth,
  One of the few, a righteous one—
His exquisite line, the open earth,
  The narrow road, the open sun.

Like Yuan Shi Kai, and, we believe, Kaiser Wilhelm, the Dowager Queen of Italy is a poet. The New York *American* recently printed this translation of verses written by the Queen and inscribed above the entrances to the wards of the hospital which she has established in Rome. While the poem, like most works of art royal in origin, is interesting chiefly as a literary curiosity, it is not without its picturesque charm, and the poet's deep emotion is evident even in the English translation.

ITALIAN SOLDIERS

BY QUEEN MARGHERITA

Oh, Fatherland, our Fatherland, forever wilt thou be
Deserving of the holy love thy children bear to thee.
Behold them armed for thy defense, and eager for thy sake
To fare where war's appalling blasts like tempests round them break,
Content with any sacrifice tho Death be close at hand,
Because of their devoted love for thee, their Fatherland.

Tho perils compass them about, tho foes in legions rise,

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They see the star of Italy shine clearly in the skies,
And with the courage that it brings, their blood they freely shed,
Each drop a gem that well may grace the crown upon thy head;
And while that star holds out to shine its light will not depart,
To leave in darkness and despair the brave Italian heart.

Beneath their glorious uniforms their bosoms nobly thrill
With all the lofty sentiments their country can instil.
Forever have their eyes been turned to every far frontier
Where haply an invading host of foemen might appear.
These are the men who make you great, who, loyal, firm, and true,
Have dared to do the mighty deeds we dreamed that they would do.

And when the time of peace has come and wondering children see
The scars the war-worn patriots received—for Italy—
They, too, shall be inspired to deeds upon the field of war
To match the glorious record that their fathers made before.
Let all who see the colors pass with heads uncovered stand
And reverence these protectors of the glorious Fatherland.

Oh, Italy—the sweetest name the brave Italian speaks
As he patrols thy shining seas, or watches from thy peaks.
Their country is their life, their all—let every woman's prayer
Arise to God to bless them, and the mighty arms they bear.
Oh, Sun which gilds our lovely land from shore to sea-washed shore,
Was ever more inspiring sight than these—our men of war?

McClure's Magazine has recently called to its editorial chair a poet—Mr. Charles Hanson Towne. Naturally, its columns may be expected to contain more and better verse than ever before. Here, at any rate, is an admirable beginning, a whimsical, tender character-study by a woman who can not write anything that is not interesting.

HIMSELF

By Theodosia Garrison

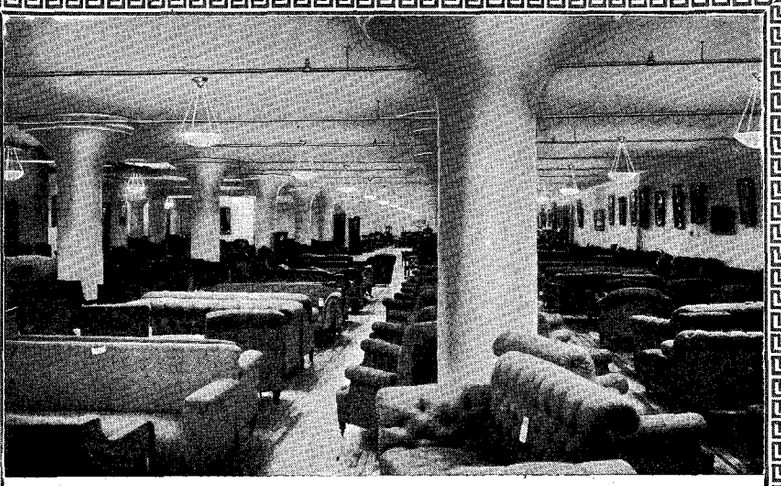
The houseful that we were then, you could count us by the dozens,
The wonder was that sometimes the old walls wouldn't burst:
Herself (the Lord be good to her!), the aunts and rafts of cousins,
The young folk and the children—but Himself came first.

Master of the House he was, and well for them that knew it:
His cheeks like winter apples and his head like snow:
Eyes as blue as water when the sun of March shines through it,
And steppin' like a soldier with his stick held so.

Faith, but he could tell a tale would serve a man for wages,
Sing a song would put the joy of dancin' in two sticks;
But saints between themselves and harm that saw him in his rages,
Blazin' and oratin' over chess and politics.

Master of the House he was, and that beyond all sayin',
Eh, the times I've heard him exhortin' from his chair
The like of any Bishop, yet snappin' off his prayin'
To put the curse on Phelan's dog for howlin' in the prayer.

The times I've seen him walkin' out like Solomon in glory,



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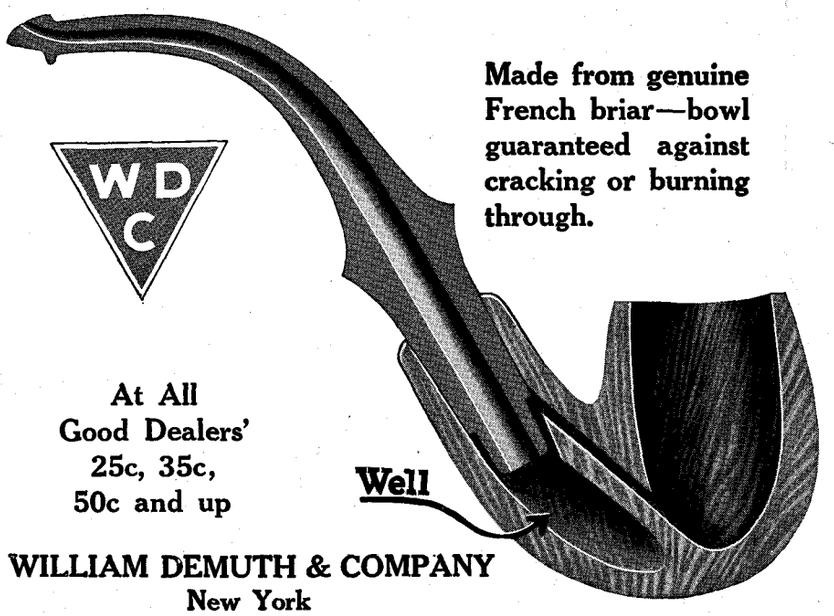

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An eye for every pretty girl, an ear for every story,
And takin' as his just deserts the middle of the street.

Master of the House—with much to love and be forgiven,
Yet, thinkin' of Himself to-day—Himself—I see him go
With the old light step of his, across the Courts of Heaven,
His hat a little sideways and his stick held so.

The London *Times* recently issued a supplement containing the best of the poems which it has printed since the war began. Most of them have already been quoted in these columns, but two of them are, we believe, new to American readers. Mr. Henry Newbolt's ringing stanzas—worthy of the author of "Drake's Drum"—are as wholesome and genuine as any poetry that the war has produced. And Mr. C. W. Brodribb's "Expeditional" is noble in thought and deft in phrase.

THE KING'S HIGHWAY

By Henry Newbolt

When moonlight flecks the cruiser's decks
And engines rumble slow,
When Drake's own star is bright above
And Time has gone below,
They may hear who list the far-off sound
Of a long-dead never-dead mirth,
In the mid-watch still they may hear who will
The song of the Larboard Berth.

In a dandy frigate or a well-found brig,
In a sloop or a seventy-four,
In a great First-rate with an Admiral's flag,
And a hundred guns or more,
In a fair light air, in a dead foul wind,
At midnight or midday,
Till the good ship sink her mids shall drink
To the King and the King's Highway!

The mids they hear—no fear, no fear!
They know their own ship's ghost:
Their young blood beats to the same old song
And roars to the same old toast.
So long as the sea-wind blows unbound
And the sea-wave breaks in spray,
For the Island's sons the world still runs
"The King and the King's Highway!"

EXPEDITIONAL

By C. W. Brodribb

Troops to our England true
Faring to Flanders,
God be with all of you
And your commanders.

Clear be the sky o'erhead,
Light be the landing:
Not till the work is sped
Be your disbanding.

On the old battle-ground
Where fought your fathers,
Faithful shall ye be found
When the storm gathers.

Fending a little friend
Weak but unshaken—
Quick! there's no time to spend
Or the fort's taken.

Tho he defy his foes,
He may go under.
Quick! ere the battle close
Speed with your thunder.

He hath his all at stake:
More can have no man.
Quick! ere the barrier break
On to the foeman.

Troops to this England true
And your commanders,
God be with all of you
Fighting in Flanders.

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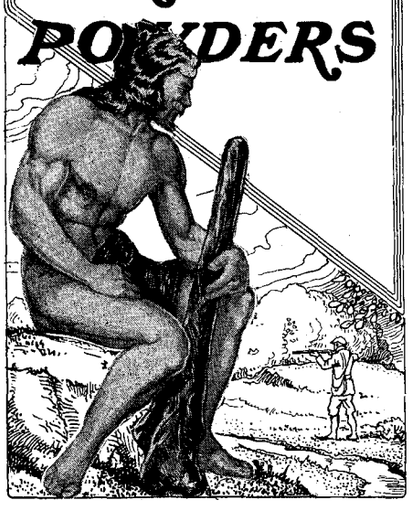


PERSONAL GLIMPSES

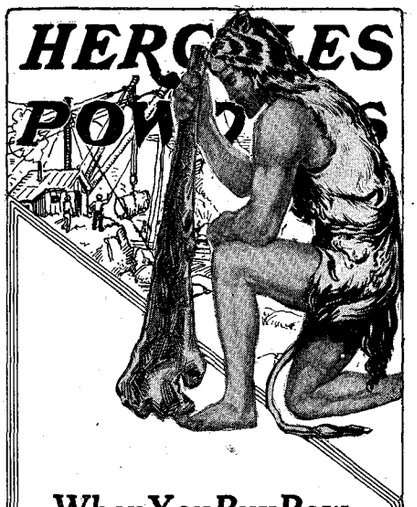
HOW MEXICO WOULD FIGHT US

INSTANT coordination and cooperation on the part of the now irreconcilable factions in Mexico would result, it has been said, the moment the United States began an actual move of intervention in that prickly country's affairs. It has even been suggested, with more truth, perhaps, than humor, that a feint at armed interference by this country is the only possible way to stop the different factions from fighting one another. In their haste to fight us, even the greatest of mutual differences would be forgotten. This view is recently substantiated by the statements of a newspaper man who has spent seven years in Mexico and knows it fairly intimately. This writer assures us that not only would the Mexicans unite to fight us, but also would they oppose us with the most devilish and inhuman form of warfare imaginable. With them, too, "necessity knows no law," when they are confronted with the demon they have been taught since childhood to fear and hate—invasion by the northern neighbor who once stole Texas from them. We are assured that the Mexicans would devastate their country and poison it with plague and pestilence, and even sacrifice their women folk, for the sake of destroying the loathed "gringo" invaders.

This, of course, presupposes that we could manage to accomplish something like a real invasion. Invasion from the north would be difficult at best, and would be opposed by active and experienced forces now situated there. From the west such entrance as could be gained by landing troops at Manzanillo, Salina Cruz, and Guaymas would be rendered futile by the impossibility of crossing the 10,000-foot mountain-wall that parallels the coast but a few miles inland. The best approach is obviously upon the Gulf ports—Vera Cruz, Tampico, Puerto Mexico, and Progreso, but even here the difficulties are of the most formidable sort. The writer, Harry H. Dunn, gives us, in the St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, a concrete example of this:

Mexico City is nearly 400 kilometers (about 250 miles) from Vera Cruz, and the capital is linked to its chief port by two railroads, the Interoceanic (narrow gage) and the Mexican Railroad, which, because it is owned largely by British capital, is most often called "the Queen's Own," having been built in the days of Victoria. Two men, each provided with five sticks of dynamite and a lighted cigar, can put both railroads so far out of commission that 500 men could not repair them in a month's steady work, even if undisturbed by the enemy. Bridges and curves abound on both lines, one bridge on the Mexican being noted as the longest curved trestle in the world.

Climbing, as both these railroads do, from sea-level to an altitude of nearly



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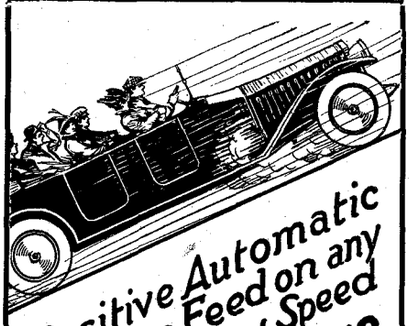

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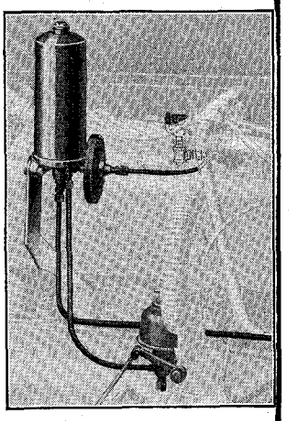

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10,000 feet in about 200 miles, and then dropping to Mexico City's altitude of 7,140 feet in the remaining half-century of the distance, it may be imagined that they cling like spiders' webs to the eastern wall of the Sierra Madre, while all along their rights of way the rails are overhung by high and steep cliffs and lined by well-nigh bottomless gorges. The ascent from the Maltrata Valley is one of these, and at the upper end of this gash in the mountains 100 well-armed men can hold back 20,000. To flank such an outpost would require detours of twenty miles on one side and between ten and fifteen on the other. These are not map-measurements nor guesses; the writer has been through this country on horseback and knows every trail from Huamantla both ways into the city of the True Cross.

In Vera Cruz in April, 1914, an American army officer said to me:

"I can take Mexico City with 10,000 men, but I could not keep communication open between the capital and Vera Cruz with 20,000, and I would have to get the 20,000 over yonder mountain-wall and into the valley of Mexico within twenty-four hours in order to get them there in two weeks."

This sounds like a sort of Irish bull, but what the officer meant to say was that if he did not get his men to the capital within twenty-four hours after they left Vera Cruz the railroads would be destroyed and he could not repair them within a fortnight. In connection with this it should be remembered that there is no wagon-road, and only three trails, connecting Mexico City with the Gulf port. An army would have to follow the railroads, and an army can not any more walk over dynamited bridges than a train can run over them.

But these physical difficulties, fully equaled should the invaders attempt ingress at Tampico, are by no means all that our soldiers would face, as has been hinted already. In the words of the writer:

As the invading forces move inland from sea- or land-ports, what are the Mexican people, the nearly 14,000,000 who can neither read nor write, who are of the same class of beings whom Uncle Sam puts on reservations and sets soldiers to guard—what will they be doing? If they follow the directions of their leaders, they will be refusing open battle and fighting the guerilla warfare which, according to newspaper-correspondents in the Philippines, has made life unsafe twenty miles outside Manila ever since 1898. Shall we have seventeen years of Indian warfare in Mexico if we intervene? In the opinion of American troopers stationed along the border, we shall have twenty-five years of it, but I believe this is an overestimate. I believe in ten years after the soldiers of the United States start the task we shall have practical peace all over the Republic, but, before that comes, these are the things the Carranza, Villa, and Zapata leaders have ordered the people of Mexico to do, giving their orders through the newspapers in Vera Cruz, Mexico City, Puebla, Zacatecas, Durango, Monterey, and other large cities of Mexico:

"Burn every growing crop and fire the jungle.

"Destroy every head of stock and poultry you can not eat or carry away.

"Poison all springs and wells.

"Throw every dead body, human and animal, into the streams.

"Send your women among the soldiers of the invader to kill individuals."

These instructions, of which the above are verbatim translations, were published in *El Renovador*, the leading Spanish daily of Mexico City, for the entire first week of August, and simultaneously in the other cities mentioned. It should be noted that some of these cities are controlled by Carranza, some by Villa, and some by Zapata, each leader the implacable enemy of the other two, yet all united on the common ground of defending their country against intervention.

One can hardly imagine a more fiendishly cruel sort of Indian war than one based on these directions would be. Accompanying the instructions in *El Renovador* and the other newspapers was an order to each village leader to post the notices conspicuously, and, in the case of those who could not read, to read them to the people, or to appoint men who could read to act in this capacity.

We are reminded that the Mexicans are taught to regard this country as a wolf in sheep's clothing that is hungering to devour their fair land, without mercy or recompense, or even without humanity for its people. The United States is pictured to them as "slavering for the daughters of Mexico and thirsting for the blood of her men." And, naturally, if the people of that morbidly imaginative country actually believe such incredible ravings, it is no wonder that they urge one another, as they do, to fight until the dead cover the ground and the pestilence arising from slaughtered Mexico shall drive out the hated invader, tho every Mexican be slain. We are told further:

These newspapers express to the fullest the deep-seated hatred of the lower class Mexican for the United States and its inhabitants, and their undying purpose to fight intervention to the bitter end.

That such a fight will not win for them they can not believe, and even Mexicans who have lived all their lives in the northern States of the Republic, close to the American boundary, have said to me in all seriousness:

"If it were not that Texas stands in the way, we would invade the United States and regain our lost territory."

Such is the ignorance of the 14,000,000, an ignorance which can be removed from adult men and women such as these only by the rifle and the machine gun. I include women in this sentence advisedly, for the women of Mexico will fight the invader with more hatred, with more insidious and more deadly weapons, and with far more courage than will the Mexican men.

In the combined Mexican armies of all the leaders there are nearly 50,000 women, the so-called *soldaderas*, wanton lights o' love for the most part, who follow the soldiers as flies follow a molasses-wagon, but who have fought like tigers in some of the hardest battles of Mexico's revolutions. Drest like the soldiers, armed with rifles, and belted with three or four bandoleers of cartridges, there is no opportunity to show these women any mercy, and it is probable that at least 5,000 of them have died fighting with one or the other of the

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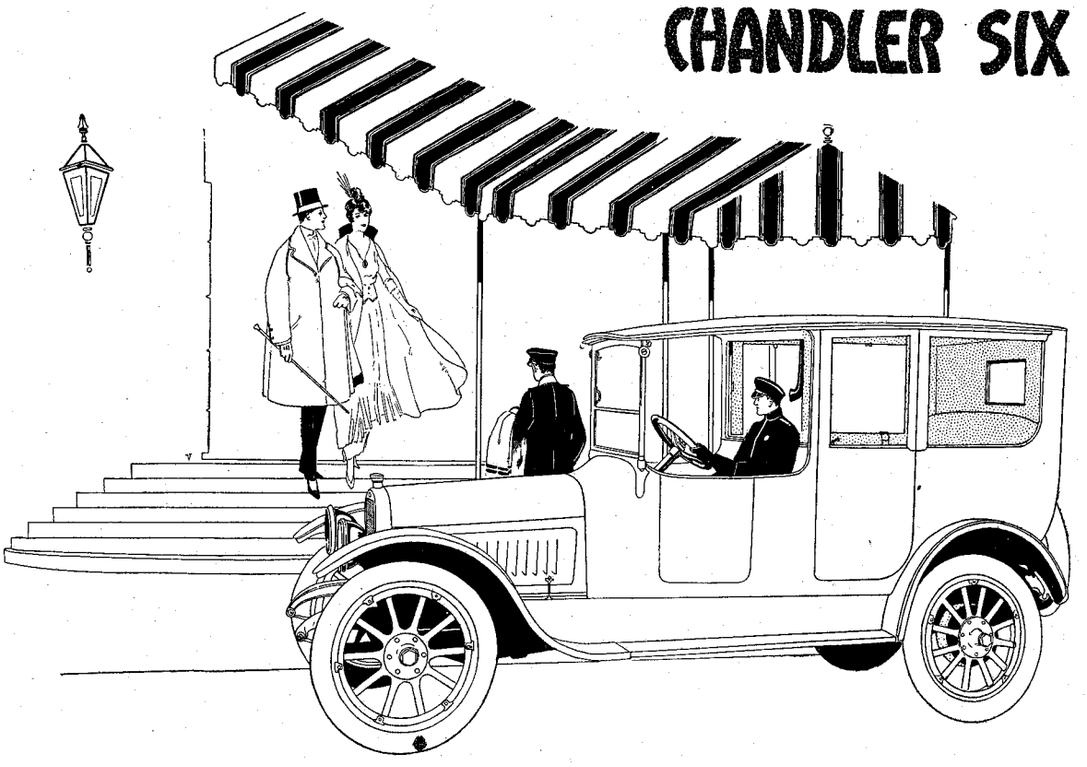
CHANDLER SIX



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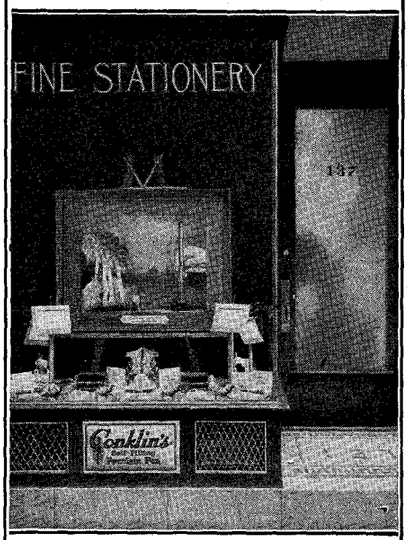

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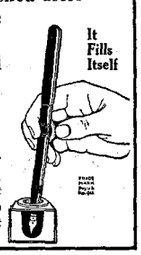

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rebel bands. So will they fight an invading army, especially if it be that of the United States.

When there was danger of intervention—stronger than the landing at Vera Cruz—during the Huerta régime, women of another class, the wives and sweethearts and sisters of Mexico, began organizing themselves in their homes. Not as nurses did they form clubs and societies, but as women determined to fight to keep the terrible "dragon of the north" from devouring them and their children, as the newspapers told them he would do. Ever since the landing of Cortez woman has been the slave of Mexico; even in the educated, wealthy classes, where her work was not so arduous as that of the wives of the 14,000,000, she has never even had the privilege of being a companion to her husband, except in isolated cases; while as for any voice in public affairs, even of the simplest—that has been beyond her wildest dreams.

But when real war's shadow fell on her country she offered herself, as she has always been, the sacrifice of her nation. How much or how little faith she had in her husband or her brother as warriors does not appear, but she was ready to give all she has ever had, her strength and life, to her country in its hour of need. And the women of Mexico, the good and the bad, will be found fighting against the common foe, should there be intervention, just as the Carranzistas, Villistas, Zapatistas, and other revolutionaries will be found united in a long war of Indian reprisals.

KEEPING GOVERNMENT CIPHER-CODES SECRET

WHEN von Jagow and Lansing exchange correspondence concerning neutral shipping and submarines, the notes, as we know, are laboriously coded and sent to the sender's representative in the other's country, there to be as laboriously decoded and translated before they can be presented to the addressee. What would happen should such messages be sent in plain English or German nobody seems to know. "Abracadabra" is the accepted language of diplomacy, and continues to be used without question. Manifestly, however, there are many messages sent by this Government to its various departments and representatives concerning the purport of which secrecy is the prime essential. To this end, each department of the Government has its own code, and these are guarded with the utmost vigilance. Copies of these are entrusted only to the chosen few, but in spite of this and other precautions several copies have at different times escaped. In the San Francisco *Times Illustrated Weekly*, Harry B. Kirtland, former Military Code Expert of the War Department, states that the War Department has been the one to suffer most, as when, for example, several copies of its code disappeared in the San Francisco earthquake. He gives us one story to illustrate the pains taken at times to frustrate code thefts:

When Secretary of Embassy O'Shaugh-

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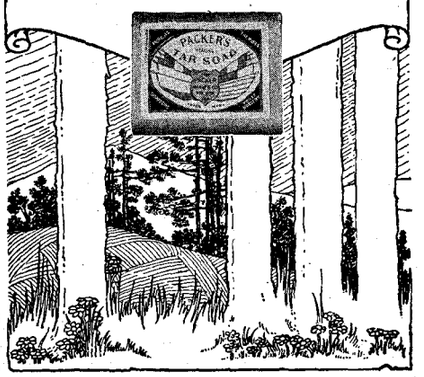

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nessy and his party left Mexico City for Vera Cruz in 1914, Capt. William A. Burnside, U. S. A., our military attaché, fearing theft of his baggage, carried his copy of the War Department code in his hands. His trunks were broken into and searched surreptitiously, and while on the train the attaché, in the presence of American witnesses, burned his code, leaf by leaf, igniting it from cigarets. The witnesses swore to this, and on filing their affidavits at the War Department the officer was relieved from all responsibility.

In contrast to this story, however, is one of a rare opportunity lost by foreign spies:

Not long ago, a thousand copies of the War Department code, lying in a covered, but unfastened, box in the War Department attic, in an open room, visited daily by hundreds of curious tourists for a view across the city, were accidentally discovered by a clerk. Bound in gold and morocco, they would have been rare souvenirs of Washington. Investigation proved that they had lain there, forgotten, for eight years. Not one was missing.

We are told that the Navy Department code is weighted with lead, and every commander is supposed to throw it overboard in the event of capture. But in spite of this rule at least two copies have disappeared. Only one code appears to have been kept wholly inviolable—that of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and this one has never been printed. We read:

Its compiler, an expert codist in the office of the chief of that bureau, personally typed it on thin sheets, making four copies, which were then bound. One was sent by special messenger to the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, another to the Governor of Porto Rico, a third was retained in the bureau, and the fourth is in the hands of a trusted government officer who, for confidential reasons, can not be named. No other copies exist, and the four made are guarded with the utmost vigilance. It is the vehicle of secret communication between the Government and our colonial possessions, and is the only government code in whose certain secrecy absolute confidence is placed. Only the most vitally important messages coded in it are further protected by enciphering, and its use obviates the delay inevitable in enciphering and deciphering important messages coded in the more widely distributed departmental codes. It is the one really secret code of the United States.

But a code discovered does not necessarily mean that all efforts at secrecy by the particular department affected are completely frustrated; for a message already coded can later be enciphered, whereupon the possession of a specimen code-book is of no avail to the spy who waylays the message. He must have the cipher key-word as well, and, as we learn, these are kept secret most effectually:

These key-words are never put into writing. High officers leaving Washington for foreign stations receive them orally, and commit them to memory. One famous commanding general in the Philippines, at a critical stage of our foreign relations

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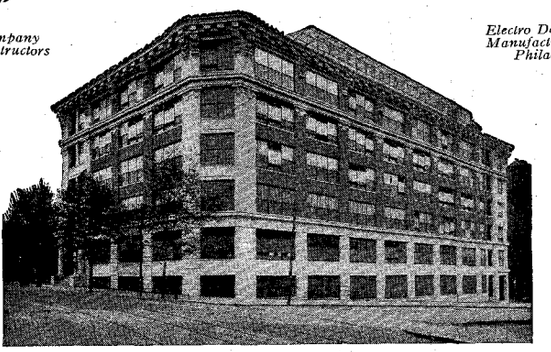

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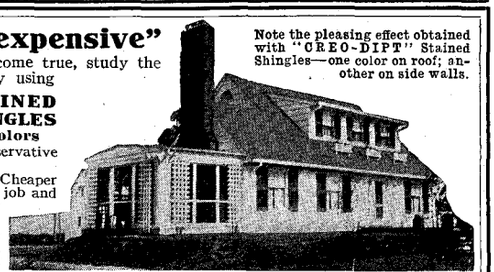

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several years ago, forgot the key-word, and a young officer made the long trip from Washington to Manila to repeat it to him. This is common practise in the Navy, and it is not unusual for officers whose only mission is to deliver orally a cipher-key word to be sent on such missions half-round the world. The secrecy of our government ciphers, as used in connection with the codes, is, for all practical purposes, absolute. It rests in the honor and fidelity of trusted and patriotic officers, and not one iota on any written book or paper.

TWENTIETH-CENTURY SOOTHSAYING

INTERPRETING dreams in the manner of the ancient soothsayers is not after all a lost art. Many medical men have endeavored to explain the realm of dreams, and the study has been a fascinating one for a host of amateur psychologists, but there have been few who have thought of seeking any practical advantage in this explanation. Now appears one Isador H. Coriat, an instructor in neurology at Tufts College Medical School and expert on nervous diseases at the Boston City Hospital, who declares, somewhat as does Freud in his doctrine of the practical uses of psychoanalysis, that the study of dreams and their interpretation can be employed, as the soothsayers of an older world employed them, in the curing of perplexing diseases. It is Dr. Coriat's theory that there lie in our dreams, if we can only read them rightly, secrets of our deepest desires that no waking mind, whether our own or any other's, can know. In his book, "The Meaning of Dreams," from which the St. Louis *Post Dispatch Sunday Magazine* gives selections and paraphrases in brief, he explains a number of dreams with which we are all familiar more or less. Thus the dream of falling, which we have learned to attribute to our arboreal ancestors, is an expression merely of the desire to throw off all responsibility. The dream of flying, which we have formerly been told may be prophetic, is here regarded as the satisfaction of the secret wish to be free of social restraint and not to be bound down by conventions. This desire to be free of conventions sometimes develops a corollary desire to return to the wild abandon and irresponsibility of a child, which is answered rather unpleasantly by the familiar dream of finding ourselves in a public place in unsuitable apparel.

More interesting, however, than this method of dream-interpretation is the recital of definite occasions on which the interpretation aided in the diagnosis and cure of a patient. Such was the case of a little girl of eleven years, who had suddenly become completely blind. The blindness was diagnosed as of the hysterical order—easily curable if one could reach and treat the true cause of the hysterical condition. This Dr. Coriat sought to do through the

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study of the little girl's dreams, and, with the mother's aid, succeeded in tabulating a few of them, as follows:

Dream I. She was chasing her pet squirrel around the house, and it also appeared as if the squirrel chased her.

Dream II. The house took fire, and all the family were saved except her baby brother, eighteen months old, who was burned up.

Dream III. She and her brother S., aged nine, were coming down the street, and through a crack in the sidewalk she saw a penny and stooped to pick it up. Then she saw pennies all around, and filled her pockets. Then a man came by and shot her brother and killed him, and she felt bad. Then the man also shot at her, but merely frightened her.

Dream IV. Her baby brother G. was missing. He had gone away and run up to church, and she started to run after him. Then he turned and ran into a snow-drift and disappeared.

Dream V. She and her three-year-old brother R. and a little girl playmate, B., were sliding down-hill on their sleds. Finally R. ran into a snow-drift and disappeared. B. and she ran on and left him there.

Dream VI. She was in school, happy, studying her lessons, and with all her schoolmates.

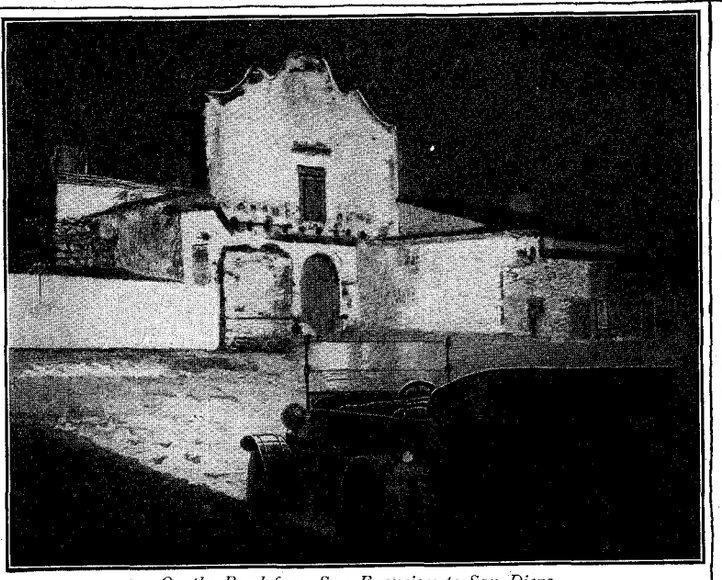
What was to be made out of this queer jumble of nonsense? The first thing obviously was to find all the points of resemblance and contrast in this list of dreams, and when Dr. Coriat had done so he felt himself well on the road to a correct interpretation of them all, for, as we are shown:

To the physician the essential fact was that in most of the dreams some one of the patient's younger brothers disappeared or came to disaster. Despite the fact that in her waking hours the girl was devoted to her brothers and sisters, he unflinchingly believed that these disasters were simply the dream-fulfilment of a wish of her subconscious mind. Through a childish jealousy which is not rare, her unconscious self frequently wished them dead, and her dreams brought the wish to pass. It was significant, Dr. Coriat thought, that she became blind at a time when the absence of her mother from home placed upon the child unusual burdens in caring for the younger members of the family.

Now, to a child, according to Dr. Coriat, wishing that a person were dead is only synonymous with wishing him out of sight. In this case the wish was so powerful, he believed, that it not only controlled her dreams, but accomplished in the reality of her senses her desire never to see her brothers and sisters again. She became afflicted with hysterical blindness—a form of loss of eyesight which is not organic, but nervous in origin.

However, the subconscious wish that her brothers and sisters would vanish from her sight was so vehement that it overreached itself, and she became blind not only to them, but to the schoolmates of whom she was not jealous, and to the blackboard lessons and books of which she was fond. Therein the physician found the suggestion upon which he based his treatment.

Other dreams than those cited indicated



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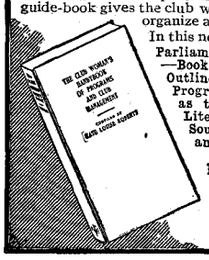

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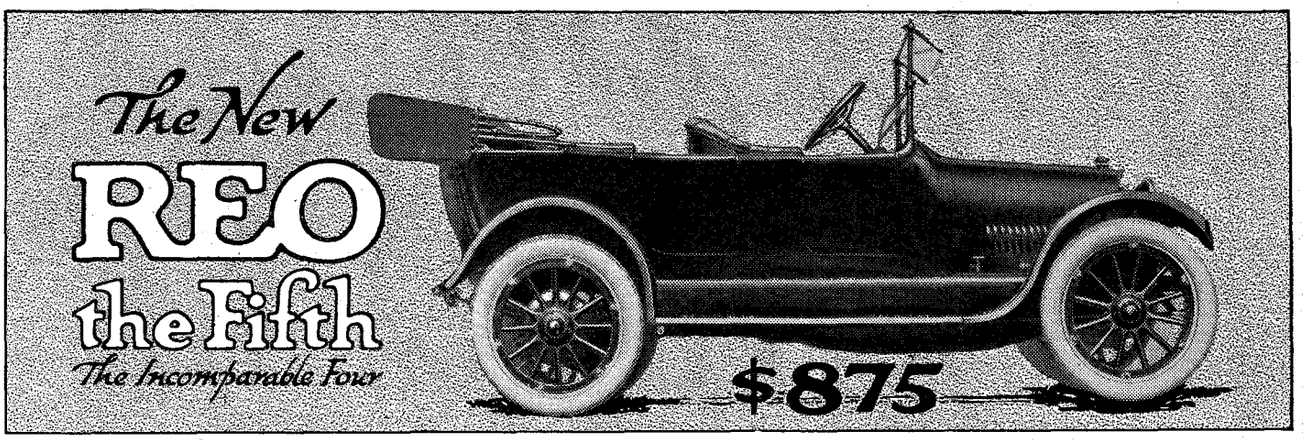

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FOR WITHOUT THAT EXPLANATION without reasons so logical they must satisfy you—you could not accept these values as genuine.

OF COURSE THE PRICES ALONE would not astonish—might not even interest you. For mere price taken by itself, indicates nothing to the intelligent buyer.

BESIDES YOU'VE BEEN SURFEITED with announcements of "big cars at little prices"—this year more than ever before.

MOST MAKERS SEEM TO HAVE lost their heads in the fierce battle of price competition. As a result you've seen price reductions that we think must have indicated to your mind clearly one of two things—***either that the value was not there last season or couldn't be this.***

SO MERE PRICE—EVEN THESE sensational new Reo prices—would interest you only mildly if at all.

BUT KNOWING AS YOU DO, REO standards of excellence in materials and manufacture; knowing as you do the Reo reputation for making only cars of sterling quality; knowing and estimating as you will, Reo integrity in selling as well as in making you must marvel at these prices.

FOR TAKEN WITH THE QUALITY of these two famous Reo models, these prices represent, we verily believe, the greatest values ever offered in an automobile.

BOTH REO MODELS—Reo the Fifth, "The Incomparable Four," and the Reo Six—have long since passed the experimental stage. Both have been tried and proven—and not by factory testers, but by thousands and tens of thousands of owners, and in every land.

IT WASN'T NECESSARY either to improve the quality or to reduce the price—except that it is and always has been the Reo desire to give Reo buyers greater value than could be obtained elsewhere and just as much more as our greater experience and superior facilities could give.

BUT IT WAS POSSIBLE—and that was sufficient.

A COMBINATION OF FACTORS and conditions that are, we believe, unique with Reo, made these prices for these quality-cars possible.

NO; PRICES OF MATERIALS had nothing to do with it—prices of no important materials are lower, while prices of many are higher now than a year ago.

ONLY WAY COST OF MATERIALS in a car can be reduced this year is by reducing quality of materials—using inferior or substitutes.

YES; THERE IS ANOTHER WAY—the simple expedient of reducing the amount of materials. In other words, reducing the weight of the car.

FOR IT IS A FACT THAT YOU CAN reduce the cost of an automobile twenty-five per cent by simply cutting the weight down that much. Some do—to the danger point we believe.

REO CARS ARE LIGHT CARS—but not light to the point of flimsiness. They are as light as may be without sacrifice of safety or durability.

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IN THE MAKING OF REOS this year we are using—not better because they are not to be had—but the same quality of materials as formerly. So that isn't the reason for the lower price.

COST OF MAKING, IS HOWEVER somewhat less thanks to the fact that in many ways we have been able to reach a still higher degree of efficiency.

ONE BIG ITEM IN COST REDUCTION of these two models was the fact that both had passed the experimental stage.

WHEN WE TELL YOU that, had we found it necessary to project a new model to take the place of either of these, we would have set aside a fund of at least $100,000 to defray the cost of the experiment—and would have doubled the amount had our plan been to supplant both—you will see where we have been able to place to the credit of Reo buyers for the coming year a fund of at least $200,000.

IT TAKES AT LEAST THREE YEARS to perfect any new automobile model.

ANYWAY IT TAKES THAT LONG to get a car to the point of perfection where we are willing to offer it to Reo buyers and back it with the Reo guarantee.

THE MOST IMPORTANT factor in the reduction of manufacturing cost and at the same time the making of a better product, was to be found in Reo itself.

Reo Motor Car Co.,

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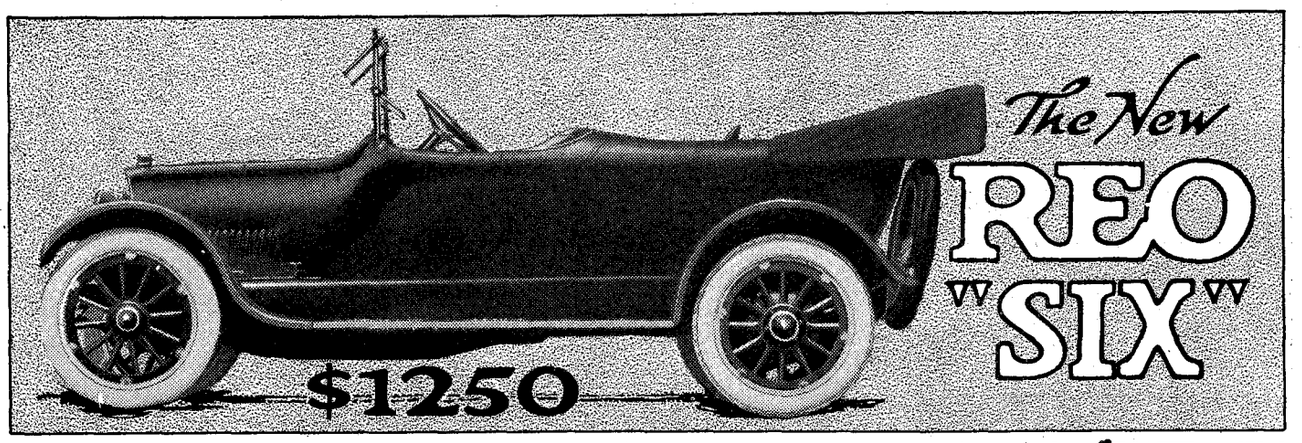

and the New REO Prices

Read Carefully the Explanations of How These Sensational Prices Were Made Possible

NEVER SINCE THE DAY REO WAS incorporated has there been a single change in the personnel of the executive organization.

THE SAME PRESIDENT presides who occupied the chair at the first meeting of Reo.

THE SAME GENERAL MANAGER directs; the same engineer designs; the same expert handles the funds; the same purchasing agent buys; the same factory superintendent oversees; and finally, the same men direct the sales, who have handled these important departments since the first Reo was designed and made and sold.

ALL WE'VE LEARNED WE'VE KEPT right in the Reo organization.

AND IN THE FACTORY—do you know there are scores of men in the Reo factories today working on these latest Reo models who worked on the very first Reo? Hundreds who have been here six to ten years.

SO THERE AGAIN WE CAN SAY "All we've learned we've kept." Every man has become a specialist—is an expert—at his particular task.

REO DEALERS ARE RESPONSIBLE—however, the credit is theirs—for the biggest item. For, but for the unprecedented action and the hearty co-operation of hundreds of Reo Distributors we could not have placed these cars in your hands at these prices.

LIKE THE FACTORY ORGANIZATION the Reo Dealer Organization has been with us from the first. Many of the principal Reo dealers have sold Reos exclusively ever since the first Reo was made.

WELL, THIS SEASON WE WERE confronted with a problem—price competition to an extent greater than ever before.

OUR DEALERS INSISTED that, even though fortified with Reo quality and prestige, still they could not wholly ignore price competition.

WE CONTENDED that price did not matter; that it fooled no one—or at most only a small percentage of buyers and they not the most desirable.

WE SHOWED THEM that the cost of making Reos could not be materially lessened without reducing the quality—and our plan was to improve the quality wherever and whenever possible.

WHY, WE REO FOLK wouldn't want to be in business if we couldn't feel we could make better cars this year than last; next year than this!

WE SET OUR OWN STANDARDS and will always ignore those of others—at least when they trend downward!

BUT THEY PROTESTED that the average buyer saw only the price tag. That while he saw the reduction in price he did not notice the reduction in quality—in value. So they wanted a competitive price on Reos as well as Reo quality in the product.

THERE WAS ONLY ONE WAY it could be done—that was if the dealers would agree to handle Reo cars on a smaller margin of profit than is the rule with other cars. We told them if they would agree to that we could set a price on Reo cars that would create a genuine sensation.

AND THEY AGREED! It is an unprecedented action we believe. And that the hundreds of Reo Distributors assented to the plan was due to another unique condition—namely, the extremely low cost of selling and of giving service on Reo cars.

A CANVASS SHOWED this remarkable fact: That the average cost of the dealer's guarantee on a Reo car—the cost of keeping it in perfect running order and its buyer thoroughly satisfied—was less than six dollars per car per year!

JUST COMPARE THAT with the cost of maintaining some makes of cars!

WHY, ONE OF OUR DEALERS who handled two other lines last season—but who says, most emphatically, he will handle Reos exclusively hereafter—tells us that the average cost to him per car on one of those lines was $60 and on the other $49—while Reo averaged in his case $4.75 per car per year!

AND THAT WASN'T ALL. The factor that Reo Distributors consider most important is the customer—satisfied or the reverse. For you must know that though that dealer spent $60 to keep a certain car running he still could not keep the man to whom he had sold that car satisfied—not even by taking it back and standing the full loss himself.

HE COULD NOT REIMBURSE him in dollars for the delays, the disappointments and the aggravations he had suffered.

SO REOS WILL BE SOLD in the future on a lesser margin from the dealer to user (and factory margin has always been as close as was safe) than any other automobile in the same class or of higher price.

AND YOU AS A REO BUYER get the full benefit.

Lansing, Mich., U.S.A.

SPECIFICATIONS

The New Reo Six—$1250

Wheel Base—126 inches.

Springs—Front—Semi-elliptic—38" x 2" with 8 leaves. Rear—Cantilever—50½"x2½" with 8 leaves.

Front Axle—I-beam, drop forged with Timken roller bearing spindles.

Rear Axle—Full floating, Timken roller bearings at differential and at wheels—two universal joints in propeller shaft.

Tires—34" x 4½" front and rear. Non-skid on rear.

Motor—Vertical, six-cylinder, cast in threes, modified L type with integral head, with inlet valve in head. Valve mechanically operated and protected.

Cylinder Dimensions—3 5/16 x 5⅛"

Horsepower—45.

Cooling System—Water jackets and tubular radiator, cellular pattern. Water circulation by centrifugal pump direct to exhaust valves.

Lubrication—Automatic force feed by plunger pump with return system.

Carburetor—Automatic, heated by hot air and hot water.

Ignition—Combined generator and magneto, driven through timing gears with 100 ampere hour storage battery.

Starter—Electric; separate unit, connected to transmission.

Transmission—Selective swinging type with single rod, center control.

Clutch—Multiple dry disc, faced with asbestos, positive instant release.

Brakes—Two on each rear wheel, one internal, one external, 14" diameter drums—service brake interconnected with clutch pedal.

Steering—Gear and sector with 18" steering wheel.

Control—Left-hand drive, center control—spark and throttle on steering wheel with foot accelerator.

Positive—Thief-proof locking device.

Fenders—Drawn sheet steel of latest oval type—shield between running boards and body—close fitting, quick detachable under pan—aluminum bound, linoleum covered running boards.

Gasoline Capacity—18 gallons. Tank in rear with Stewart Vacuum System supply.

Body—Seven-passenger—touring car type with extra wide full "U" doors front and rear. Genuine No. 1 hand-buffed, enameled finished leather upholstering. Deep cushions and backs.

Finish—Body, Golden Olive—running gear, black—equipment nickel trimmed.

Equipment—Fully electric lighted throughout; improved 5-bow, one-man, mohair top with full side curtains; mohair slip cover; clear-vision, rain-vision, ventilating windshield; speedometer; electric horn; brackets; power tire pump; jack; complete tool and tire outfit; foot and robe rails.

Price—$1250, f. o. b. Lansing, Mich.

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PEACHES ARE CHEAP

BIGGEST CROP EVER HARVESTED NOW SELLING AT LOW PRICES

THREE bushels of peaches for every family in the United States is the estimated supply available from this season's harvest. A bumper crop, stated by the Department of Agriculture as 5,598,000 bushels more than last year, is now being sold by the growers through the wholesalers and retailers of every city throughout the country.

Wholesale prices are so low in many cases as not to pay the cost of packing and transportation. The growers' calamity is the consumer's opportunity. Peaches are the cheapest fruit available during the month of September.

The Department of Agriculture advises consumers to can enough peaches for two seasons. Heavy crops are usually succeeded by light crops, as trees take one year's rest after producing abnormally.

The National Housewives League is conducting a campaign of education and publicity, advising housewives throughout the United States to cut the cost of living by buying peaches. The slogan is, "Eat what you can, can what you can't."

The Cold Pack Method for Canning Peaches as Developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture is as follows:

Scald the peaches with boiling water and remove the skins. Pack the peaches in sterilized jars, whole or in halves. Pour over them a syrup made from four lbs. sugar and three quarts of water boiled together for five minutes. Place rubbers and cover on jars, put down the clamp to keep cover in place, partially sealed but not tight. Place in a closed container, wash boiler or covered can, with a rack of wire or pieces of wood to prevent jars touching the bottom of the can. Cover with hot water over tops of jars. Put cover on container and boil sixteen minutes, from the time the water begins to boil. Remove the jars from boiler and fasten down the clamp or screw cover tight. This is called the cold pack method because the fruit is not cooked before putting it in the jars.

Ask your dealer for peaches with Premium Coupons in the basket, with which you can obtain useful silverware premiums for your table.

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Prof. Henry Dickson, Principal

Dickson School of Memory, 754 Hearst Building, Chicago, Ill.

her delight in school, in reading, and in play. The physician decided to put these normal and waking desires against the subconscious passion of jealousy which had made her blind. She was withdrawn from her schoolmates, was not permitted to play, and was not allowed to have any one read to her. It was constantly imprest upon her that she could return to these pleasures as soon as she regained her sight.

Thus a subtle conflict was set up between her conscious yearning to be again at school among her books and playmates, and her unconscious wish that her brothers and sisters were dead.

After a time the desires of her waking self proved stronger than those of her dreaming personality, and gradually the latter were rooted out. As the wish disappeared, so did its effect, her loss of sight.

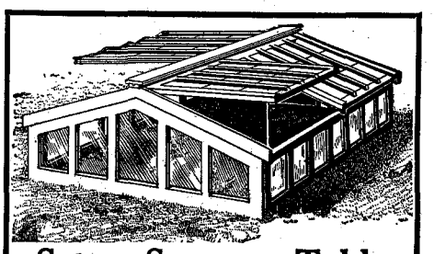
"Her vision gradually became normal," says the author, "and the perverted wish that lay at the bottom of her hysteria likewise vanished. This case demonstrates how the study of the dreams of an individual not only gave an insight into the mechanism of that individual's nervous disease, but also furnished the material for a successful cure of the condition."

HOW THE "SIGNALS" WAGE WAR

"SIGNALS" are the prompters in the war-drama. Their part in the conflict, however, is not confined to any prompter's box, comfortably fixt in the wings and out of range of the real action. They come and go quite as freely as do the actors themselves, and their trailing threads of telephone-wire are interlaced and tangled over the whole gory stage. They are the Signal Corps, and their emblem of office is the portable telephone, which it is their duty so to install that every moment of the day and night the front and headquarters, and, in addition, the station of every body of second-line and reserve troops, are in continuous touch with each other. There are times, of course, when their system fails, and with the utmost diligence of which they are capable the connections are broken or "dissed," as the professional term is. Then it becomes their duty to make instant and practicable substitutions. At times they have even had to fall back on the old standbys of unscientific days—the carrier-pigeon, dispatch-rider, and heliograph. By hook or by crook they have managed, however, and praise is due them for their zeal, ingenuity, and tireless labor. The New York *Herald* reprints a dispatch from Philip Gibbs, appearing in the London *Daily Chronicle*, that speaks eloquently of their good work. The correspondent writes:

All through the days and nights in this country of war, where British troops are massed, the business of great armies goes on incessantly, and whatever the hour of the night the business managers are awake and working, and, tho scattered over a wide territory, in touch with one another.

In the drawing-rooms of French châteaux far away from the firing-lines, and in the parlors of red-brick villas in shell-wrecked towns, and in bomb-proof shelters a



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thousand yards or so from the enemy's trenches, telephone-bells are often tinkling, and quiet-mannered officers take up the receivers and listen for a minute and say: "Yes. . . . Yes. . . . All right. Yes, I'll see to that." Whatever "that" may be, it must be seen to without delay, for always the lives or comfort of men depend upon it, and sometimes, if the message is very important, the fate of a race and empire.

One of the most essential parts of the scheme of war is the sending and carrying of these messages, so that all the managers of the business may keep in touch with one another. It is very awkward, for instance, to say the least of it, if one of these telephone-bells in a bomb-proof shelter ceases to tinkle at a critical time, and if a man listening there very intently for a little crackle in the instrument, which whispers through the roar of guns, turns around suddenly, and says:

"The wires are 'dissed,' sir."

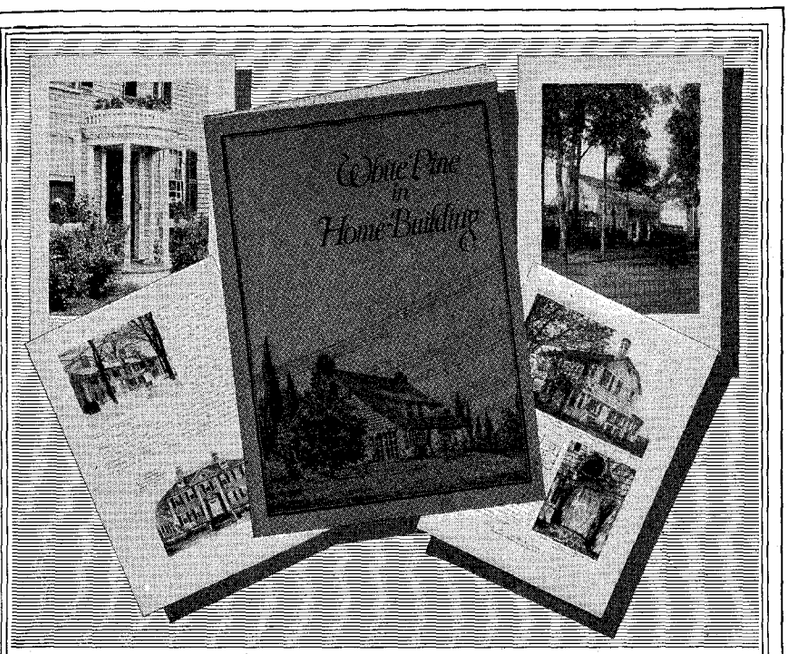
The enemy's shrapnel has cut those wires, and lest one part of the machine of war should be unconnected with its other parts men of good-will take the most deadly risks to carry another wire through.

So it was at the second battle of Ypres, when "Signals" were in great distress, as wire after wire was "dissed." The Germans were shelling the town to pieces, so as to prevent any communication between one side and the other, but the signalers of the Royal Engineers did their duty as tho only rain were falling, and, in spite of many casualties, brought two wires through so that the messages could still pass.

When the modern means of communication fail, often the old ones must be used. They have often employed carrier-pigeons in the present struggle, but they regard them with some misgivings, when such accidents occur as one that is narrated. A carrier-pigeon sent on a flight of some ten miles arrived in record time, but then, scornful of so poor an anticlimax as the actual delivery of its message, it sat out on the roof for twelve hours, and refused to come in, in spite of all the frantic wiles of the men at headquarters. When the dispatch-rider is used nowadays he is mounted and goggled rather than mounted and spurred, and his foam-flecked steed has been exchanged for a mud-covered motor-cycle; but romance does not lack in his career, and he is of the utmost importance in the transmission of the longer dispatches. In Mr. Gibbs's opinion,

The history of these men is one of the splendid things of the war, and I never see them riding down the roads on their motor-cycles—you can not go along any road of war without seeing one flitting through the convoy columns and dodging gun-wagons and lorries by a finger's length—without a sense of admiration. There were about two hundred of them who came out in the first days of August last, ready for any adventure that might befall them, and eager for it.

Many of them were young Cambridge men, who had enrolled themselves in a volunteer corps of motor-cyclists which had proved very useful on maneuvers. Now there are many hundreds of them recruited from every class which has the mechanical and the sporting instinct, but after



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twelve months of war and many casualties one still meets the original dispatch-riders who speak with a Cambridge accent in spite of their grease-stained clothes, and who are still out for adventure, tho they had a surfeit of it when they were on the wing of retreat from Mons, searching for divisions which had got out of touch down unknown roads, and dodging Germans who came swarming unexpectedly across the hills, and racing with urgent orders through crowds of refugees, footsore soldiers, and tangled convoys.

Now that the war is so stationary, some of the old thrill of the game, when a man had to rely on his own quick judgment and keep a tight hold on his nerves and his handle-bars, has gone for the dispatch-rider. He has settled down into a standing routine, taking his turn at any hour of the day or night in the relays which go as regularly as a postal service from general headquarters to army headquarters, and thence from divisional headquarters to brigade headquarters.

It is only those attached to the brigades who in the ordinary duties of their day ride through any risks, except those which always lurk about the wheels of a dispatch-rider when the roads are greasy with mud, choked with the traffic of armies, and black under a night without stars. Of course nobody ever dreams of giving another inch of room to these motor-cyclists. They are supposed to be able to pass between two sets of wheels which would crush a cat. Generally they do, but sometimes they don't, and then it is so much the worse for the "D. R."

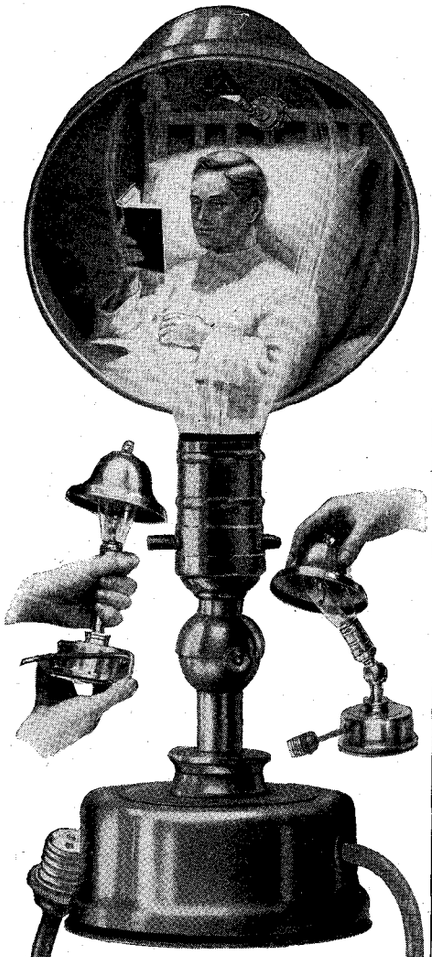
"For heaven's sake, don't exaggerate our risks or make us out to be a set of Adelphi heroes continually dashing through storms of shells," said one dispatch-rider with gold-rimmed spectacles, sitting in a field with six of his comrades, who were waiting for the evening dispatches down from the brigade. He complained bitterly that some of the new recruits down at the base, who had never heard the sound of a gun, had written the most fantastic stories of adventure, which gave quite a wrong impression of the life.

"As a general rule," said this young man, late of King's College, Cambridge, "our daily work is no more thrilling than driving a bus from Charing Cross to Chiswick. It is only now and then that some of us have a hot time."

But betwixt the wild tales of the new-fledged ones and the modesty of the veterans there is a happy medium — for the correspondent, and a golden field of anecdote of the most satisfactorily thrilling sort, which, with stealth and persistence, can be brought out in idle talk with the veterans, as the writer narrates:

The others I have met are like that. I had to coax their stories from them, and they were so afraid of posing as heroes that they emphasized their fears. Yet, as bit by bit they remembered their adventures and became more fluent with the excitement of their intense experiences, I wondered at their fearlessness, or, at least, at their dauntless courage.

Fear, of course, must come to any man when, as one of these dispatch-riders, he had to go several times through Ypres when dead men and horses were strewn about a town in flames, with destruction still busy overhead.



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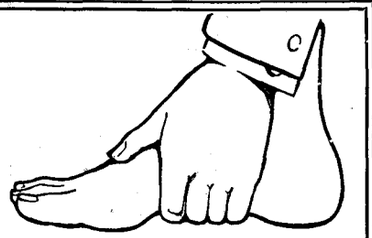

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"Two of us rode together, in case one was wounded," he said, "and the first thing that happened was that my comrade, who thought he knew a safer road than the one straight through the town, lost his way. It was quite dark, except for the flare of the flames in the middle of Ypres, and after all we had to hark back and ride through the streets, with shrapnel, and now and then big shells, making an infernal racket about us."

The journey's end was at Saint-Jean, and the dispatch-rider had to deliver his message to an officer in a dugout. He arrived just in time for a German attack, and the trench in which he found himself after leaving his machine in a field was being heavily sprinkled with shrapnel and bombs.

"You had better stay where you are until a lull comes," said the officer. But a lull didn't come. Some heavy shells began to "crump" the trenches, and the order was given to the men to clear out and retire to the second line. They made a dash across the open, and altho machine guns played over them the dispatch-rider did not see a man drop. It was one of those queer miracles which happen in war. The dispatch-rider himself did not wait for the end of the episode. His duty was to get back to his own headquarters for any other message that might be waiting, and back again he went through Ypres, laughing to himself and singing in a foolish way when he had scooted through the city of death beyond the zone of shells.

The second battle of Ypres was the last hot time of the dispatch-riders on special service, and they rendered very valuable aid to the army at a time when the telephone communications were seriously jeopardized. They were unforgetable days, but one man forgot his own adventures in describing the frightful scene which took place on the roads when the civil population fled from the city.

That story has never been fully told. It happened at the time of the first gas-attack, and among the crowds of panic-stricken people who had clung to their town in spite of daily shell-fire until the final outburst which made a wreck of it were half-gassed soldiers and wounded civilians with blood-stained clothes and women frantic with fear. It was on that day that the dispatch-rider Walker was gassed on his way with a message. It was clear from his position that he had ridden into the fumes, and had gone riding on, semiconscious, until he had fallen sideways, while his machine went from under him a little way before crashing into a ditch.

Since those days things have been a little more quiet, and the dispatch-riders are inclined to berate their luck for that they are become little better than so many postmen. In this view they err, however, for—

It is upon their regular, unfailing service from one headquarters to another that the armies depend largely for the communication of dispatches and reports between their various branches.

These young men with steady eyes and nerves, who come shooting down the highways through the traffic of the day, and through the long, silent stretches of the night, when, with their lights out, they see their way through the war-zone by starlight or by the white, unwinding coil of the road, are the messengers of war upon whom the generals and their staff

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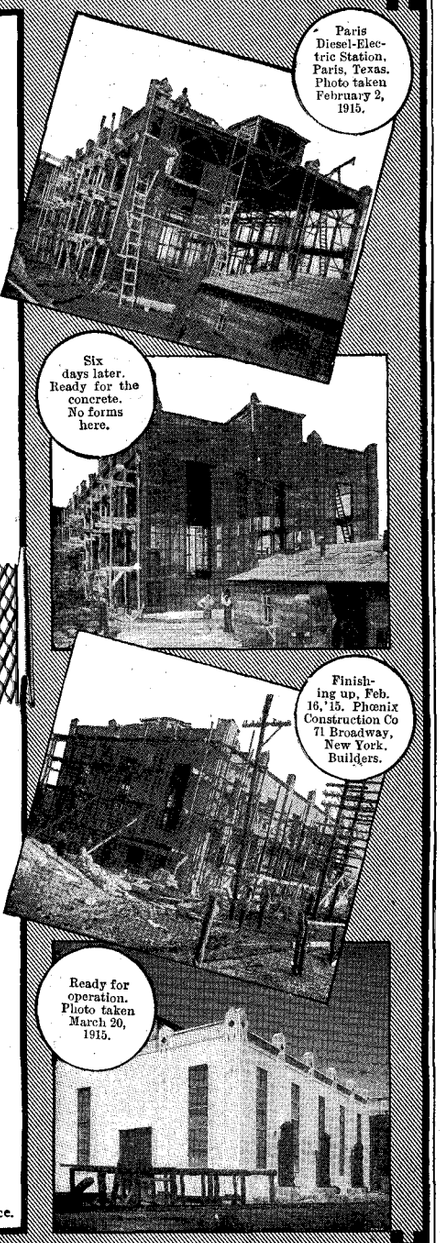
Paris Diesel-Electric Station, Paris, Texas. Photo taken February 2, 1915.
Six days later. Ready for the concrete. No forms here.
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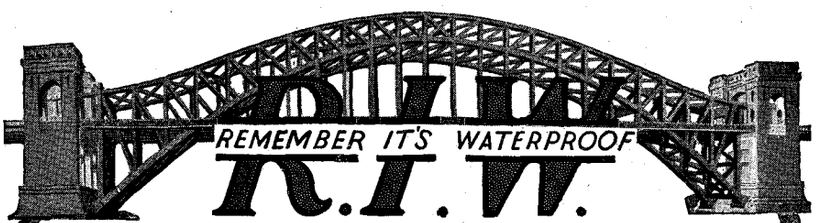
Ready for operation. Photo taken March 20, 1915.



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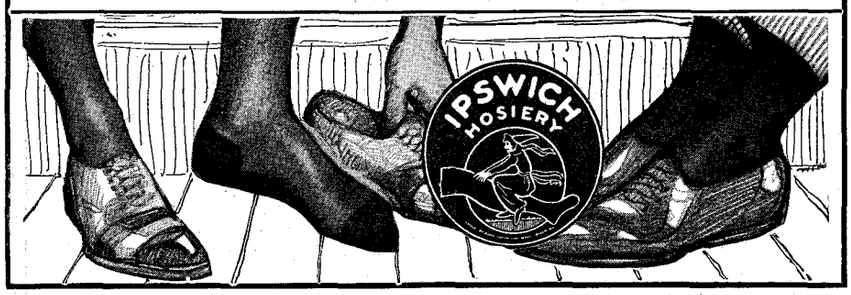

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depend largely for the facts and orders which keep the machinery of war working and efficient. They belong to the signals department, which has many other ways of transmitting messages, and has earned for itself a high place in the organization and history of this war, but their value is well recognized and will not be forgotten. I have met a good many of them along the roads of war, and they seem to be a gallant set of boys, who belong to the best type of this modern world, when nerve-strength is the test of courage.

PHOTOGRAPHING "GOOD" ENEMIES

ANY ONE who has passed through the principal streets of a German city and beheld the number of photographic studios and the hundreds of specimen photos that line the show-windows is sure to have some notion of what an irresistible temptation is presented to the Teuton at sight of a camera. Naturally, he prefers to pose in uniform, standing stiffly, with his good *Frau* by his side, her equally wooden attitude graced with many frills and furbelows; but when this can not be, any other occasion will do. Even at the front, we learn, this trait exhibits itself. A German who, under other circumstances, would shoot to kill will, when a camera is presented at his head, blandly allow himself to be "shot" an indefinite number of times. Such, at least, was the experience of one French camera-scout. But, then, the Germans with whom he fell in were Bavarians—"good" enemies. The story—fiction or fact—is quoted by the New York *Evening Post* from the French staff reporter's account of it. He was ordered to photograph or sketch the German troops at one point in the battle-line where their trenches came within a few feet of the Allies'. He writes:

Here I am on my way, my kodak on my back, my sketch-book under my arm, my hands in my pockets, on a clear, fine cold morning. Nothing but the usual noises: the snorting, gurgling, whistling of our 75- and 120- and 155-millimeter guns, and of the enemy's batteries, which answer ours, all high above my head.

My path stopt at the entrance of a narrow passage which burrowed into the ground; it was the "sap" by which our advance trench is reached. I plunged into it. From time to time I came to a cross-road, into which others saps opened, or I passed before a line of low recesses. Behind screens of branches or the canvas of tents, I perceived sleeping soldiers. At last I arrived at a final narrow passage-way. Two officers, a lieutenant with a black beard, and a blond sublieutenant, notified by telephone, met me there.

"Hush! Speak low," the lieutenant said to me before I had uttered a single sound. "They are there, quite close, fifteen paces off, and they are watching. If, by misfortune, one of our caps appears above the parapet of the trench, they fire; if one of us should move behind a loophole, they fire; at the least noise, they fire. Be on the lookout!"

But I wished to get an idea of what could be seen of the enemy's line from our trench. I went to a loophole stopt by a

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plug of straw, which is only taken out after nightfall. Through the interstices I perceived nothing before me but an inextricable thicket of dead branches entangled with barbed wire. But the officers obligingly lent me a periscope, and then I was able to distinguish, a little beyond the felled logs which protect the open space beyond our parapet, a slight rising of newly broken earth; it was the German trench.

At this point, the blond sublieutenant intervened, addressing his superior officer:

"Have you noticed, *mon lieutenant*, that, during the whole of this morning, the Germans have not fired a single shot at us? Perhaps the 'good' boys are on duty to-day!"

"Perhaps!" replied the lieutenant; "but last night it was the 'bad' boys. They kept sniping at us all the time. Have they been relieved already?"

I looked at the officers in natural bewilderment. What did they mean by "good" and "bad" boys? At my question, they smiled.

Two kinds of Germans, it appeared, occupied in turn the opposing trenches. Most frequently they were Prussians, who were extremely attentive in the matter of hand-grenades, rockets, shells, and other objectionables. Sometimes, however, a company of Bavarians would be stationed there, and on such occasions the difference was marked, these genial warriors usually leaving their opponents in peace when activity was not absolutely an essential. One of the officers in the reporter's trench decides to try if he may find out the disposition of the present force:

In the midst of a profound silence he began to whistle the first notes of a popular song, such as the students sing in the fine evenings of July:

Drunten im Unterland,
Ei! da ist's so wunderschön. . . .

Then he stopt. We remained motionless. All at once—something surprizing! another voice rises, taking up the last notes of the song and finishing it:

Ei! da ist's so wunderschön;
Da möcht' ich Jäger sein. . . .

And this voice rises from the German trench. I can not believe my ears. However, just beside me, a soldier exclaims:

"Hullo! A German! That's the first one I've seen alive since the war started."

"Shut up, you duffer!" the lieutenant scolds familiarly. "Do you want them to bombard us?"

"I see two now, *mon lieutenant!*" the soldier continues, turning a deaf ear to the scolding, "and one of them is wearing a green cap with something shining on it! He's a sport, all right!"

We all look toward the enemy's trench. With the periscope, I distinguish two German heads rising above the parapet of their trench. One of them is wearing a gray infantry cap with a red line on it; the other a gray-green cap of the machine-gunners.

The Germans on their side saw our imprudent soldier's blue cap. They called out good-naturedly:

"*'n Morgen, Kamerade!*"

Other heads began to appear. I counted three, four, five. One of them was wearing a peaked cap, an officer. It appeared

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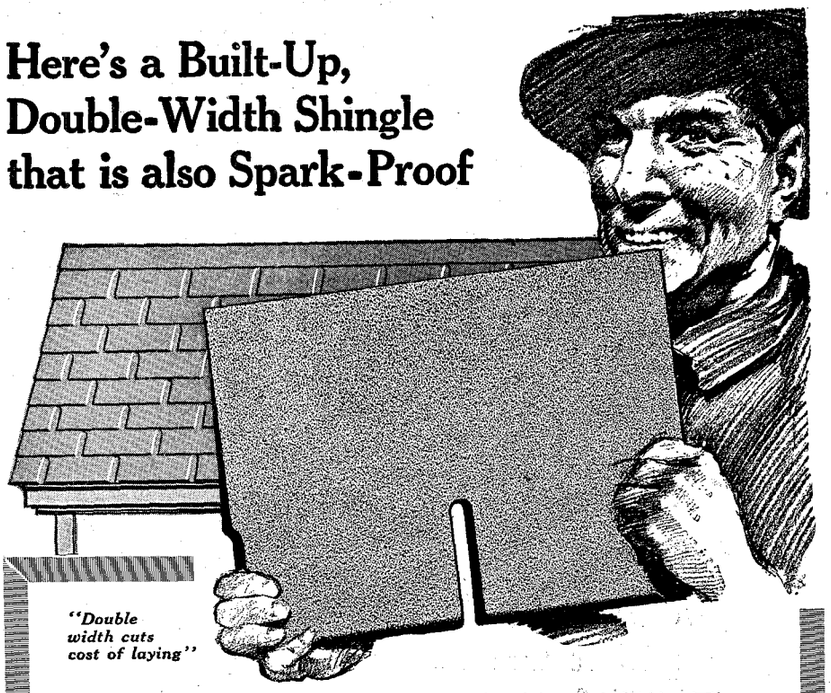

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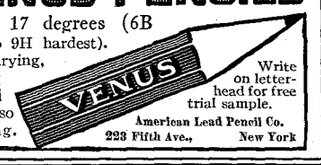

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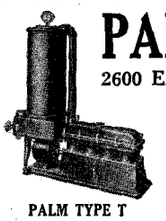

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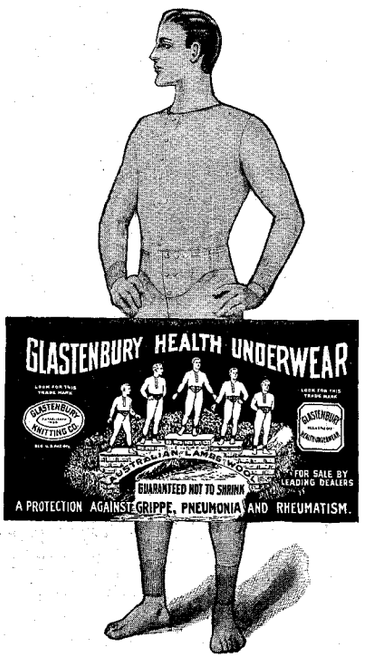
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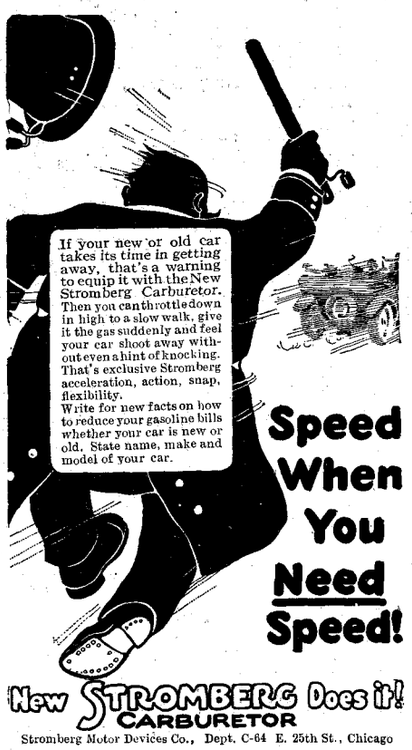
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just the right moment for me to get a document at once useful and curious. I handed my kodak to our sublieutenant, who, at that moment, was looking over the parapet. He showed it to the Germans, saying:

"*Photographieren?*"

"*Ja, ja!*" they answered enthusiastically, and the broad faces broke into smiles.

I immediately wedged my feet into the edge of our shelter, and the upper half of my body above the parapet; I pointed the camera at the German trench. Click! It is done. A salute to messieurs the enemy, and I jumped back into my hole.

"*Danke!*" they called to us.

They were very pleased. Then one of them threw a packet of cigarets toward us. It struck against the rim of our parapet, and fell back into the middle of the cut wood. The German then leapt from his shelter, picked up the packet and handed it to us.

"Hullo! No! Let him get back into his burrow!" Our lieutenant had to threaten him with his revolver to make him go. The Germans disappeared. The conversation was ended.

Then we exchanged our impressions of this strange adventure. Franco-German relations of this kind are rare enough, but not wholly exceptional. Our general orders forbid our soldiers to enter into prolonged conversations with the Germans. If our soldiers, in their trenches, lived on too good terms with their neighbors "across the way," when the order to attack came, perhaps they would go forward less eagerly to spit them.

THE INVENTOR OF THE BOY-THRILLER

THE many who write in laudatory vein of "Harry Castlemon"—and apparently every editorial writer in the country has taken his pen in hand with that intent—show a singular unanimity in the fervent gratitude to that author which they express. When they were boys his books were not the only ones they read, and they are ready to confess that more recent boys' books have risen far above the old familiar "thrillers" of "Harry Castlemon" in literary excellence, but nevertheless they make a decided distinction in his favor and reveal a deep appreciation for him and his books that none of his rivals seems able to call forth. The explanation of this perhaps lies in the fact that "Harry Castlemon" was one of the first writers to deliver the youth of America from the Rollo books. James Cooper was not properly a juvenile-writer in those days. The Rollo school of fiction was supreme, and such real inspiration to the imagination as Young America got he drew in, as did Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn, from the fairly tame incidents of daily village-life. Then came the Civil War, to sharpen a boy's appetite for romance and adventure to a point utterly beyond the reach of Rollo and his uncle. Rollo did not enlist for the war, and every little boy who had ever been forced into the company of Rollo for as much as a single rainy afternoon *knew* that that saccharine hero had crept off somewhere

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to hide when the first bugle was blown. *A bas* Rollo! One could at least read the newspapers, and listen to the stories of Bill Higgins up at Smithson's store, who a year ago had been only a corner-loafer, but was now a limping god. It was perhaps inevitable that a new realm of boy fiction should be discovered about this time, but that fact does not detract from the honor of him who was the pioneer. Thomas Mayne Reid had already written a number of books of adventure in the West, somewhat in the Cooper style, but these did not discover the real boy hero that "Castlemon" made immortal in "Frank, the Young Naturalist." *Frank* is practically unknown in juvenile literary circles to-day, but the boy hero of which he was the prototype is circling about in air-ships over Russian Poland, snaring submarines off the coast of Ireland, and having interviews with General Joffre—just as *Frank* would have done had Charles A. Fosdick the "Harry Castlemon," who died the other day at the age of seventy-three, recreated him in modern guise to grace this scientific age.

Mr. Fosdick's first books were published when he was but twenty-two years old, but he had begun writing several years before that, while he was yet a schoolboy. In the New York *Evening Post* we find the story of his beginning given in his own words. He did not write wholly from his schoolboy imagination, for he saw service in the war, and such works as "Frank on a Gunboat," "Frank Before Vicksburg," and "Frank on the Mississippi" were colored by his own experiences in those campaigns of the war. He says:

When I was sixteen years old I belonged to a composition class. It was our custom to go on the recitation-seat every day with clean slates, and we were allowed ten minutes to write seventy words on any subject the teacher thought suited to our capacity. One day he gave out "What a Man Would See if He Went to Greenland." My heart was in the matter, and before the ten minutes were up I had one side of my slate filled. The teacher listened to the reading of our compositions, and when they were all over he simply said:

"Some of you will make your living by writing one of these days."

That gave me something to ponder upon; I did not say so out loud, but I knew that my composition was as good as the best of them.

By the way, there was another thing that came in my way just then. I was reading at that time one of Mayne Reid's works which I had drawn from the library, and I pondered upon it as much as I did upon what the teacher said to me. In introducing *Swartboy* to his readers he made use of this expression: "No visible change was observable in Swartboy's countenance." Now, it occurred to me that if a man of his education could make such a blunder as that and still write a book, I ought to be able to do so, too. I went home that very day and began a story, "The Old Guide's Narrative," which was sent to the New York *Weekly*, and came back, respectfully declined. It was

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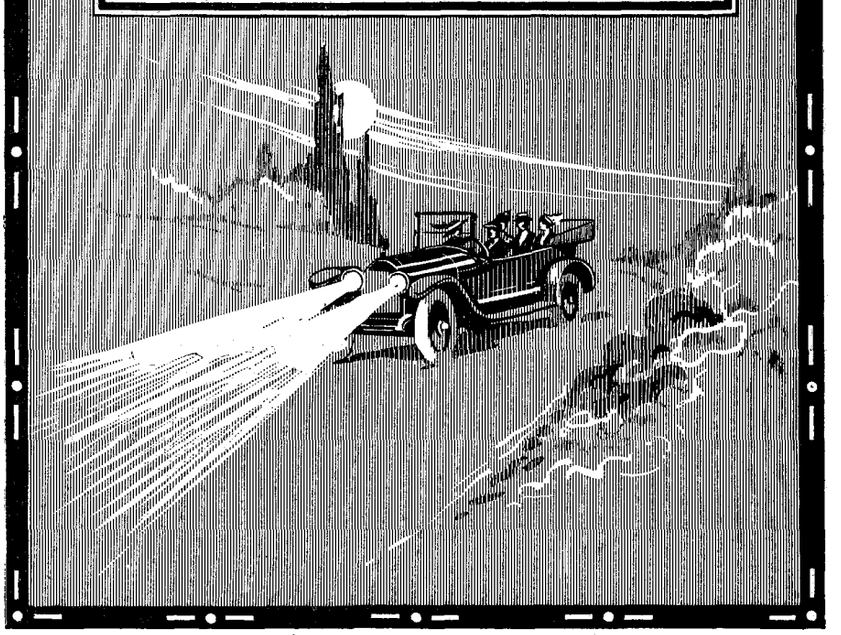

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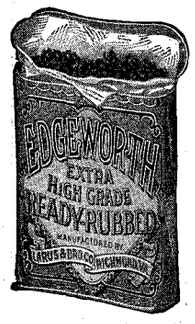
But we would like to have you bear in mind that a friendly word about Edgeworth to a tobacco dealer that you occasionally buy from will be appreciated ***by him.***

Your dealer honestly wants to carry the kind of tobacco that you want to buy. If he thinks that you are indifferent about what brand you smoke, he is not likely to go out of his way to order any special brand.



But if he thinks you really want Edgeworth—well, just tell him so and see how quickly he acts.

Any tobacco dealer, no matter where he is located, can quickly secure Edgeworth in any quantity from his jobber.

Most tobacconists sell Edgeworth Smoking Tobacco now. But few products are universally distributed.

It is not claimed by us that Edgeworth is the only good smoking tobacco in the world, but it has a quality that makes friends very quickly. Smoking your first pipe of Edgeworth is like shaking hands with the President: you realize that you are doing something out of the ordinary and you feel glad of the meeting.

Edgeworth comes in two forms, Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed. It's the same tobacco in both forms, but Plug Slice is prepared for the pipe by the smoker, who "rubs it up" in the palms of his hands. A great many smokers like their tobacco in this form. Ready-Rubbed is, as the name suggests, all ready for the pipe. Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed also goes well in a hand-made cigarette. It is slightly milder in a cigarette than in a pipe.

Perhaps you have never smoked Edgeworth.

We will make trying it very easy for you.

Your name on a post card and the name of the store where you buy most of your tobacco will bring several trial smokes of both Edgeworth Plug Slice and Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed.

The retail prices of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed are 10c for pocket size tin, 50c for large tin, and $1.00 for handsome humidor package. Edgeworth Plug Slice is 15c, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Mailed prepaid where no dealer can supply.

For the samples write to Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va. This firm was established in 1877, and besides Edgeworth makes several other brands of smoking tobacco, including the well-known Qboid—granulated plug—a great favorite with smokers for many years.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply Edgeworth, Larus & Bro. Co. will gladly send you a one or two dozen carton, of any size of the Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed, by prepaid parcel post at same price you would pay jobber.

written on both sides of the sheets, but I didn't know that this was against the rules.

Nothing abashed, I began another, and, receiving some instruction from a friend of mine who was a clerk in a book-store, I wrote it on only one side of the paper.

But, mind you, he didn't know what I was doing. Nobody knew it; but one day, after a hard Saturday's work—the other boys had been out skating on the brick pond—I shyly broached the subject to my mother. I felt the need of some sympathy. She listened in amazement, and then said:

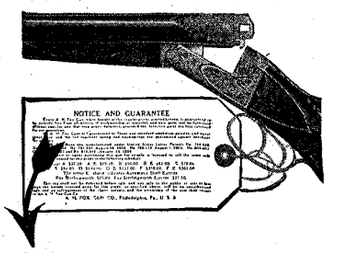
"Why, do you think you could write a book like that?"

That settled the matter, and from that day no one knew what I was up to until I sent the first four volumes of Gunboat Series to my father. Was it work? Well, yes; it was hard work, but each week I had the satisfaction of seeing the manuscript grow until the "Young Naturalist" was all complete.

That there was reason in his satisfaction is proved by the testimony of a host of stern-faced grown-ups who have risked betraying the small boy that lurks within them in expressing their appreciation of this writer and confessing that his early thrillers have not been forgotten and still hold a warm place in their hearts. Summing up the further career of "Harry Castlemon," *The Evening Post* says:

His war-books were what brought him most of his fame. Up to the early nineties, as has been said, American boys were still interested in the Civil War. They heard stories of Farragut at New Orleans, of Thomas at Chickamauga, of Stonewall Jackson at Bull Run, of Stuart's last charge at Yellow Tavern, from fathers and uncles who had witnessed the incidents they discust. But it is well to remember, in this connection, that "Castlemon" wrote during a period when the Southerners were universally referred to as "rebels," when the Civil War was "the Rebellion," and when the popular belief that one "Yankee" could lick two "Johnnie Rebs" required constant nourishment. "Castlemon's" books were not written for Southern consumption—the war-books, at any rate. If they enjoyed any considerable circulation among Southern boys, it was a remarkable tribute to their power of attracting interest.

His most popular hero was *Frank Nelson*, truly a Protean youth. *Frank* figures not only in the Gunboat Series, but in the Rocky Mountain Series, the Sportsman's Club Series, and the Frank Nelson Series—a total of some fifteen volumes. Altogether "Castlemon" had to his credit more than sixty titles. In the Rod and Gun Series and the Sportsman's Club Series he anticipated that craving for out-of-door life which in our generation has bred the Boy Scouts, with all their elaborate machinery of organization and propaganda. But "Harry Castlemon's" boys took to sports instinctively. They belonged to a day when practically all American boys who lived in the country could shoot and fish and trap. They were not so sophisticated as the youths who write essays on the habits of the beaver and earn the right to wear the insignia of the wireless telegrapher; but they knew nature fairly intimately, growing up in harmony with a life they had no need to acquire under instruction.



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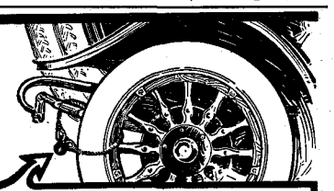

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SPICE OF LIFE

Alarmed.—VILLAGE PACIFIST (as the Salvation Army passes)—"Oh, it's all right. I ain't sayin' 'taint. But it's fosterin' th' martial speerit jes' th' same."—*Judge.*

Injustice.—"The spelling-book's all wrong, mama! It don't look right for a little thing like a kitten to have six letters and a big cat to only have three."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

He Hoped.—OFFICER (to boy of thirteen who, in his effort to get taken on as a bugler, has given his age as sixteen)—"Do you know where boys go who tell lies?"

APPLICANT—"To the front, sir."—*Punch.*

Booming the Circulation.—"If the young man who was seen Sunday evening kissing his best girl while standing at the front gate will subscribe for *The Observer* before next press-day, no further mention will be made of the matter."—*Hartford (Ark.) Observer.*

Land of the Free.—Ch'rup! Persecution there may be here and bigotry there, but when a man wearing a black and white sport-shirt, white canvas shoes with high heels, and a brown derby hat can walk unharmed down Broadway, it is our notion that this is a pretty darned free country. Whee—ee!—*F. P. A., New York Tribune.*

Culinary Mechanics.—"What air them kitchenettes I hear tell of in the cities?" asked Deacon Hyperbole Medders, the somewhat honest agriculturist.

"They're the places, Uncle Hy," explained Upson Downs, his city nephew, "in which are molded or cast or somehow produced a flat-dweller's daily round of mealettes."—*Judge.*

A Poor Substitute.—Robert, the four-year-old son of a scientific man, had lived in the country most of his short life. One day a caller, wishing to make friends with the little fellow, took him on his knee and asked: "Are there any fairies in your woods here, Robert?"

"No," responded Robert promptly; "but there are plenty of edible fungi."—*Youth's Companion.*

A Cruel Blow.—"I see you have your arm in a sling," said the inquisitive passenger. "Broken, isn't it?"

"Yes, sir," responded the other passenger.

"Meet with an accident?"

"No; broke it while trying to pat myself on the back."

"Great Scott! What for?"

"For minding my own business."—*Ram's Horn.*

The Kinder Way.—A small special constable when on top of a tram-car was requested by the conductor to come down to deal with a man who was inclined to be abusive. Reluctantly, the special constable complied with the request, but found himself confronted by a huge navvy about 6 feet 6 inches high and 4 feet broad.

"There he is," said the conductor. "He won't pay his fare."

The small special constable reflected, and then remarked sadly: "Well, I suppose I must pay it for him."—*Tit-Bits.*

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(boys or girls)

need not take cold

or get any of those diseases that come from getting overheated and cooling off too quickly.

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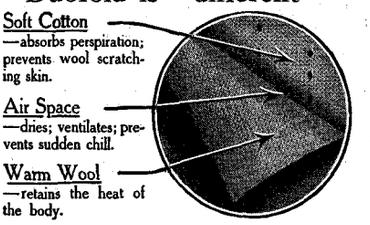

Write for free sample of Duofold fabric, Book on Proper Underwear for Children, and the name of a Duofold dealer. While you are about it, tell us that you and your husband would like to be warm, safe and comfortable yourselves.

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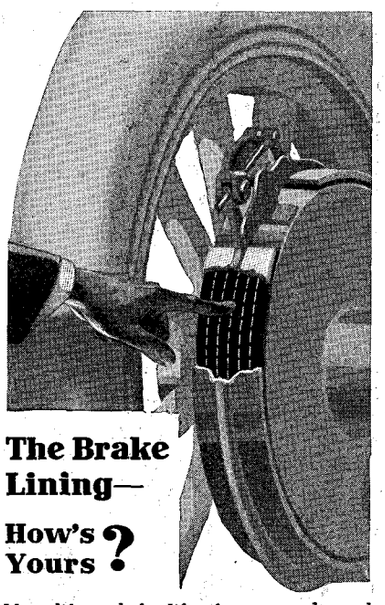

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Imprest.—BADLY WOUNDED TOMMY (invalided home)—"I never remember such a quiet Bank Holiday, mum. Somehow nothing's brought the war home to me more."—*Punch.*

No Relief.—"They say that golf has been found to be a wonderful cure for insanity."

"Really? But what do they use to cure the golf?"—*New York World.*

Judicious Confidence.—HEIRESS—"But you must keep our engagement a strict secret."

SUITOR—"From all but my most insistent creditors, my dearest."—*Boston Transcript.*

Discouraging.—TED—"So he figures that he didn't learn as much in college as he expected?"

NED—"No wonder. He failed to make even one of the minor leagues."—*Judge.*

Wedded Bliss.—"I'd rather play golf than eat."

"But what does your wife say to that?"

"Oh, she doesn't care. She'd rather play bridge than cook."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Unsatisfactory.—FARMER MEDDERS—"What sort of a hand is that new hired man o' yours, 'Lias?"

FARMER STACKRIDER—"He ain't no hand at all, dad-beezle him; he's a sore thumb!"—*Judge.*

A Strict Censor.—RURAL CONSTABLE—"Sketching the harbor is forbidden, sir."

ARTIST—"Oh, that's all right. I'm making a study of clouds."

RURAL CONSTABLE (impressively)—"Ah, but supposin' your picture got into the hands of the enemy's aircraft department, see the use they could make of it!"—*Punch.*

Try It Again.—The London police-sergeant raised his eyes from the blotter as two policemen propelled the resisting victim before him.

"A German spy, sir!" gasped the first bobby.

"I'm an American, and can prove it," denied the victim.

"That's what he says, but here's the evidence," interrupted the second bobby, triumphantly producing a bulky hotel-register from beneath his arm, and pointing to an entry.

"V. Gates," written in a flowing hand, was the record that met the astonished sergeant's gaze.—*Everybody's.*

Qualified.—A German citizen, who had won a prize in a lottery in the form of a ticket entitling him to a free ride on a *Zeppelin*, was prevented by the sudden declaration of war last year from taking his ride. He took immediate advantage of the crisis, however, to apply for a removal from the Second Landsturm, to which he was normally assigned, to the air-ship corps.

"Have you," asked the recruiting-officer, "any special equipment for service in this department?"

The volunteer solemnly handed over his lottery-ticket.

"If you please," said he, "I am the possessor of this free pass to the air."—*New York Evening Post.*

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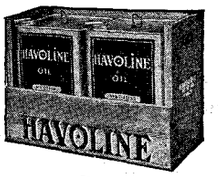

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Consolation.—VISITOR—"It's a terrible war, this, young man—a terrible war."

MIKE (badly wounded)—"'Tis that, sor—a tirrible warr. But 'tis better than no warr at all."—*Punch.*

Heritage.—TOMMY I—"That's a top-hole pipe, Jerry. Where d'ye get it?"

TOMMY II—"One of them German Oolans tried to take me prisoner an' I in'erited it from 'im."—*Vanity Fair.*

Perfect Safety.—MINING-STOCK PROMOTER—"Where can I hide? The police are coming!"

CHIEF CLERK—"Get into the card-index case. I defy any one to find anything in there."—*Judge.*

Magnanimous.—One day little Flora was taken to have an aching tooth removed. That night, while she was saying her prayers, her mother was surprized to hear her say: "And forgive us our debts as we forgive our dentists."—*Everybody's.*

Needless Torture.—General Sherman once stopt at a country home where a tin basin and roller-towel sufficed for the family's ablutions. For two mornings the small boy of the household watched in silence the visitor's toilet. When on the third day the tooth-brush, nail-file, whisk-broom, etc., had been duly used, he asked: "Say, mister, air you always that much trouble to you'se'f?"—*Christian Register.*

A Perfect Lady.—A philanthropic New York woman was entertaining, in the spacious grounds of her suburban residence, a large number of East-Side children. On her rounds of hospitality she was imprest with one strikingly beautiful little girl. She could not have been more than nine years old, but her coal-black eyes flashed with intelligence. The hostess introduced herself and began a conversation.

"Does what you see here to-day please you?" she asked.

The child eyed her host in silence.

"Talk away," said the lady. "Don't be afraid."

"Tell me," then said the child, "how many children have you got?"

Astonished at the question, the lady hesitated for a moment, and then entered into the fun of the situation.

"Ten," she replied.

"Dear me," answered the child, "that is a very large family. I hope you are careful and look after them. Do you keep them all clean?"

"Well, I do my best."

"And is your husband at work?"

"My husband does not do any kind of work. He never has."

"That is very dreadful," replied the little girl earnestly, "but I hope you keep out of debt."

The game had gone too far for Lady Bountiful's enjoyment of it.

"You are a very rude and impertinent child," she burst out, "to speak like that, and to me."

The child became apologetic. "I'm sure I didn't mean to be, ma'am," she explained. "But mother told me before I came that I was to be sure to speak to you like a lady, and when any ladies call on us, they always ask us those questions."—*New York Evening Post.*

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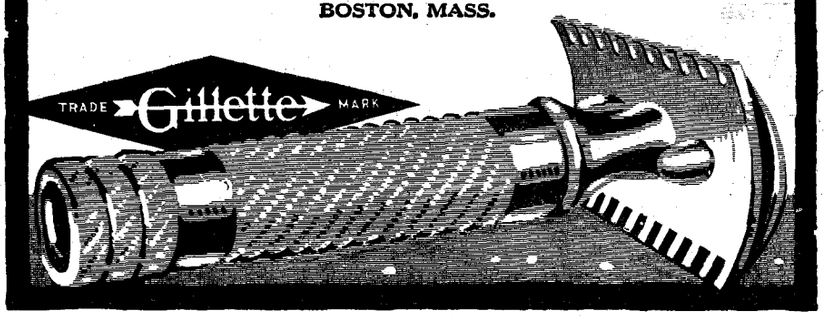

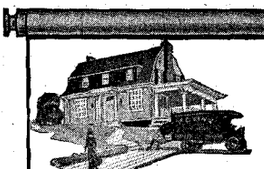

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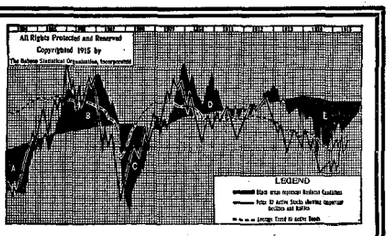

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

WHAT EFFICIENCY AND WISE ECONOMY HAVE ACCOMPLISHED FOR RAILROADS

THE completion of fifteen years of the present century has led a writer in *Financial America* to comment on the impressive results achieved for railroads in that period through methods leading to greater efficiency and wiser economies. At the beginning of the century there came to a close a long era of competition in railroad-construction, and a new era was ushered in in which railroad-betterment, rather than new construction, became the policy of managers. Owing to the torrent of new traffic that was unloosed by the recovery from depression that came in the late 90's, demands arose for greater efficiency in operation. At the same time, wise economies in operation became necessary, in order to safeguard investments, to offset further competition, and to mollify the critical public attitude toward railroads. In the place of a policy of extension there came in, therefore, one of intensive but economical development.

In these fifteen years of the new century occurred developments which "virtually revolutionized the railroad industry." The first seven years of the period were the most prosperous this country has ever known. Traffic in those years, compared with the previous seven years, actually increased by about 70 per cent.—a record for growth never before or since equaled in this country. The railroads attempted in vain to cope with the increase; they succeeded only in part, altho they increased their trackage by 26 per cent. and their equipment-capacity by 75. In spite of all efforts in the three years, 1905–1907, they were overwhelmed by the traffic that came to them. Nothing but the halt due to the panic of 1907 "saved them from breaking down under the strain." Since the panic the rate of growth in business has notably shrunk; almost one-half, in fact. Some of the intervening years have been prosperous, but others have been dull, and in none has there been anything in the nature of a boom. Of course, there was growth, as there always must be, but with the railroads it was much greater in freight than in passenger traffic, and this was gratifying, since it indicated a healthy growth of industry. Other interesting points made by this writer are given below:

"That the railroads have safeguarded the country against a recurrence of the well-nigh disastrous congestion of 1905–1907 is evidenced by the height of efficiency they have reached, as revealed by the figures. Comparing the last five-year period with the first, miles of track increased 1½ times as fast and equipment twice as fast as miles of road. Traffic increased over three times (in the second period over five times) as fast as miles of road, and over twice as fast as miles of track; but traffic density increased only about one-third as fast as miles of track.

"Because of largely increased capacity of cars and power of locomotives, and because of fuller utilization of both tracks and equipment, the efficiency of the plant has been so improved that 13.5 per cent. fewer locomotives, 13.3 per cent. fewer cars, and 19.9 per cent. less trackage were required to handle the traffic in 1911–1915 than in 1901–1905.

"What tables can not show is that the average capacity of freight-cars has been increased about 10 tons, that the increase in locomotives has been over 10 times as rapid in the great Mallet type as in all others, that the relatively slow growth of road-mileage has been largely due to the shortening of lines by reducing grades and straightening curves, and that the expansion of trackage spells increased capacity of yards, additional running-tracks, and especially more and larger terminals. Nor can they show that the result of these improvements has been a substantial increase in the speed of trains and in the size of the average train-load, and consequent reduction in the cost of operation.

"Approaching the subject of railroad efficiency from a different angle, that of maintenance and operation, equally favorable results are found. At first blush it would appear that maintenance especially has been dangerously curtailed in the last five years and that the inevitable draft on future earnings would be a heavy one.

"In this country, with normal conditions railroad traffic doubles in volume about every 10 years, or at the rate of about 41.5 per cent. compounded every five years. Rapid and extensive as has been the growth of the system it never has been able to cope fully with traffic-increase possibilities. Consequently, every increase of traffic necessitates corresponding increase in railroad capacity and in cost of railroad up-keep, or corresponding improvement in operating efficiency and saving in operating-cost.

"In normal business-periods in the past the cost of up-keep for any five years would exceed the cost for the previous five by about 41 or 42 per cent. Thus in 1906–1910 the cost of up-keep was 41.2 per cent. more than in 1901–1905, and in that period 41.7 per cent. more than in 1896–1900. That the economies and the operating efficiency which have been practised with particular care since the panic have created a new standard is shown by the following table. The economizing in cost of up-keep in the last five years produced a saving of about $500,000,000 in the face of largely increased expenses in most of those years.

	1906–10 Over 1901–05 P. C.	*1911–15 Over 1906–10* P. C.	*1911–15 Over 1901–05* P. C.
Maint. of way, etc.	29.7	18.5	53.6
Maint. of equipment	53.6	32.4	103.3
Total maintenance	41.2	25.8	77.7
Traffic and transportation	33.9	22.1	63.5
Total revenues	34.6	18.7	59.7

"It will be noticed that maintenance of equipment has increased much more rapidly than maintenance of way and structures. The reason for this lies in the relatively greater investment in equipment during recent years as well as in better up-keep, depreciation reserves, etc. Maintenance-of-way and structures expense has very nearly kept pace with the increase in business, as indicated by the tendency of operating-revenues, while maintenance-of-equipment cost has increased much faster.

"The period since 1907 has been one of greatly intensified development. The investment in road and equipment since June 30, 1907, has been much more liberal than formerly, notwithstanding the shyness of capital. For that reason the carriers have been able to earn more per dollar of investment, and only by that means and greater efficiency has it been possible for them to stem the tide of rising cost of operation with stationary or declining rates."

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HOW OUR MERCHANT MARINE HAS GROWN

From Washington at the end of August came a statement that since the passage of the new American Registry Law, the increase in the tonnage of ships engaged in foreign trade under the American flag had been four times the average for ten previous years. The result is that more ships are now flying the American flag in the foreign trade than at any time since 1863. On June 30 last the increase in tonnage over the previous June 30 was 737,623 tons, which was distributed among 363 ships. During the same period, the increase in the British registry of merchant tonnage was only 229,019 tons, while the British average before the war began was only 403,000 tons, or little more than half what the increase was in our own tonnage; but, of course, here is to be remembered the fact that on the passage of our new Registry Law there was at once a rush to take advantage of its provisions. In Germany for the year ending June 30 last there was, of course, a heavy reduction in tonnage. It amounted, in fact, to more than our own increase, the reduction in that country being 753,269 tons. In Germany down to the beginning of the war the average annual increase had been 189,000 tons. Commenting on the showing as to this country, a writer in the New York *Evening Post* says:

"It was as a result in part of our own Civil War, in part of Europe's development of iron hulls, that the American merchant marine rapidly began to lose place about 1863. As a consequence of the European War and the lower price of steel plates in America, it has now mustered a greater number of ships than at any time since that year. The American flag can to-day be seen on 2,768 vessels registered in the foreign trade; and whereas in 1913 fewer of our ships entered the ports of Great Britain, for example, than did vessels of Greece, Russia, Spain, or eight other nations, we now have a tonnage running close to France and Norway, or fifth in the world.

"It is not likely that there will be many more foreign vessels transferred to American registry, but our own shipyards are turning out an ever-increasing number. There was a time, when sailing navigation reached its greatest development early in the last century, that the American Navy stood first on the Atlantic, and was seriously trying to wrest the China trade from England. Frenssen's hero of that day, standing on the Hamburg waterfront and trying to catch the flags of the largest vessels in sight, could remark: 'Of course—the Star-Spangled Banner.' The new and unprecedented increase in tonnage is a reminder to us that we achieved our old station by building ships of superior speed, carrying capacity, and labor-saving devices. To gain or hold our own after the war will challenge our builders, while it already puts upon our legislators the necessity of repealing laws that increase labor-costs."

THE HIGHER COST OF LIVING IN EUROPE

Figures which in the main may be regarded as official show that large advances have been made in the cost of living in European countries now involved in the war. In Great Britain commodities have risen about 35 per cent. and in Berlin and Vienna the relative increases are greater still. In France the increases have also been heavy, but in Italy thus far little change has been seen. Details as given

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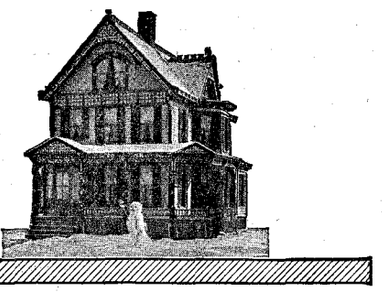

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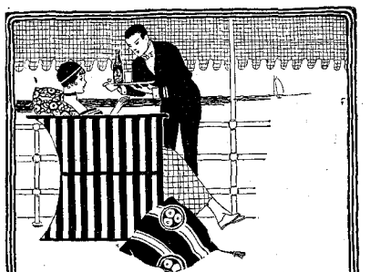

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in *The Board of Trade Labor Gazette* of London have been summarized by *The Journal of Commerce* as follows:

"Some upward movement occurred in Great Britain on August 1, 1914, but it was not until August 4 that any marked general advance took place. On August 8 the average rise amounted to 15 or 16 per cent., but after that date there was a decrease in the price of most articles, and at the beginning of September, 1914, prices were only about 10 per cent. higher than 'normal prices' in July, 1914. The corresponding percentages for each subsequent month are shown in the following table:

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
September, 1914	10	March, 1915	24
October, 1914	12	April, 1915	24
November, 1914	13	May, 1915	26
December, 1914	16	June, 1915	32
January, 1915	18	July 1, 1915	32½
February, 1915	22	July 31, 1915	34

"These figures are based upon between 500 and 600 returns, relating to prices in every town in the Kingdom with over 50,000 population, to about 200 towns with populations from 10,000 to 50,000, and to about 250 smaller places. The articles included are beef and mutton (British and imported), bacon, fish, flour, bread, tea, sugar, milk, butter, cheese, margarin, eggs, and potatoes.

"The following summary table shows the general effect for the twelve months of the changes in the articles named:

Article—	Percentage Increase Since July, 1914	
	Large Towns	Small Towns and Villages
Beef, British—Ribs	38	37
Thin flank	50	42
Beef, chilled or frozen—Ribs	50	44
Thin flank	70	60
Mutton, British—Legs	29	30
Breast	49	35
Mutton, frozen—Legs	45	39
Breast	66	58
Bacon (streaky)	20	15
Fish	77	51
Flour (households)	42	48
Bread	40	37
Tea	31	28
Sugar (granulated)	70	65
Milk	12	10
Butter—Fresh	18	20
Salt	18	21
Cheese	28	30
Margarin	5	4
Eggs (fresh)	28	24
Potatoes	24	25
All above articles (weighted net percentage increase)	36	33

It appears that in Berlin and Vienna the relative increase of prices has been much greater than in Great Britain. According to official returns published in the *Statistische Korrespondenz*, while the prices of several articles of food in Berlin showed a further considerable advance in June, noteworthy reductions took place in the prices of others, "so that on balance, when allowance is made for the relative importance of the various kinds of food in working-class consumption, the general level of food-prices showed scarcely any change as compared with May, the rise above the level of July, 1914, being 65.4 per cent." As to Vienna and Italy, the writer in *The Journal of Commerce* says:

"The periodical reports of the Mayor of Vienna on economic conditions in the Austrian capital no longer include data for measuring the extent to which retail-food prices have advanced in that city since the outbreak of war, the prices given in the latest of these reports being those relating only to the particular month under review, in this case June, 1915.

"In order to obtain a comparison with pre-war prices in Vienna, therefore, recourse must be had to a return published monthly by the joint Austrian Ministries of Commerce and Agriculture under the title of 'Warenpreisberichte.' Working upon

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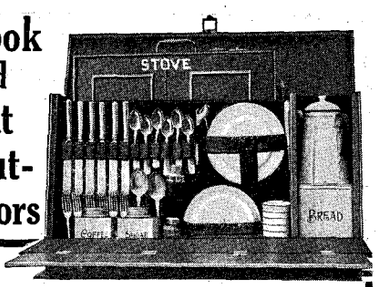

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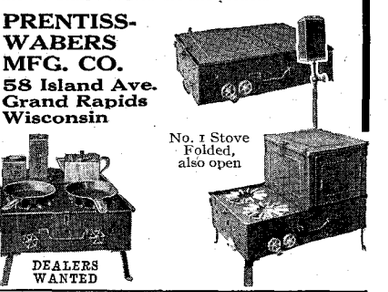

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this basis, it appears that, compared with June, 1914, all prices except sugar showed in June last a large increase—peas of 300 per cent. and rice and beef of over 200 per cent. In addition, pork, lard, and bacon and margarin and eggs were all at least twice as dear as in 1914.

"Figures are also given with respect to Italy, which, owing probably to her late entrance into the war, has suffered relatively little. The general level of retail-food prices in June last remained practically the same as in the previous month while in comparison with June, 1914, there was a net rise of 14.1 per cent., the articles showing the greatest advances being wheat-flour (31 per cent.), macaroni, etc. (26 per cent.), wheat-bread (21 per cent.), and beef (15 per cent.)."

From another source, a Paris letter to the London *Times*, it is learned that in France the necessaries of life now cost at least 30 per cent. more than they do in England: Coal is being sold at 101f. a ton for slow-combustion stoves and 79 f. for the kitchen-range. The price of meat runs between 1f. 75c. and 2f. 50c. a lb. A chicken of very meager proportions costs 6f. Fish becomes out of the question when salmon costs from 10f. or 12f. a lb., and quite common fish is as expensive in proportion. Vegetables and fruit are also dearer than usual because of the difficulty in getting them gathered and delivered. Peas have been as much as 50 centimes (10 cents) a lb. Sugar is 75 centimes (15 cents) a lb., fresh eggs are 25 centimes (5 cents each), and butter is either 2f. 50c. or 3f. the lb. The writer has interesting comments to make on French thrift in these conditions:

"Where the French housekeeper shows her cleverness and her thrift is in the way she cooks her food and uses every lettuce-leaf and pea-pod to advantage. Moreover, she simplifies her meals, much as she does her wardrobe. She has very few things, but whatever she has is good. Her breakfast of tea or coffee with fresh rolls and butter economizes not only food, but service also; her luncheon of three simple, nourishing courses is enough to make tea a mere moment of refreshment, not a meal, and her dinner, at seven or half-past, is a light repast of good soup, followed by a dish of eggs and vegetables or macaroni and stewed fruit.

"Economy becomes every day more of a national necessity, and thrifty France is settling down to her task with her usual intelligence and common sense. Individually, French people have been economizing ever since the mobilization order was issued, and the country in general has been run on economical lines, the French instinct to save makes all economical measures comparatively easy to carry out, and there is a good deal of truth in the saying that many Frenchmen would rather eat dry bread all their lives than run the risk of having none in old age by putting butter on it in their youth.

Certainly since the war they have proved themselves to be a cautious people in money-matters, and what the business man does in large the housekeeper does in little; moreover, the same spirit reigns in the household of the rich and the gently born as in those of the poor and lowly in station. Nowhere is there any waste, altho the advantages flow into different channels. In some houses the mistress benefits by the economies, in others the savings go to swell the funds of her servitors; but there is never any senseless extravagance.

"The first thing a French *bourgeoise* attends to in the day is her larder, and the last thing she spends money on are the flowers for her dinner-table. She economizes on service and household wear and

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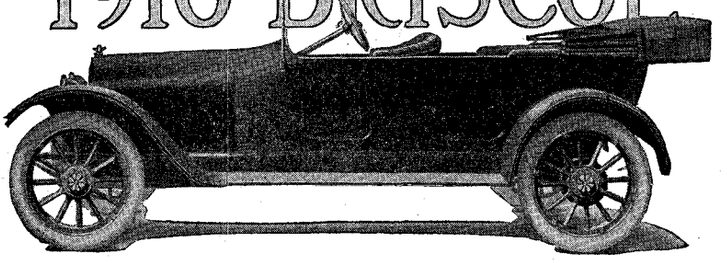

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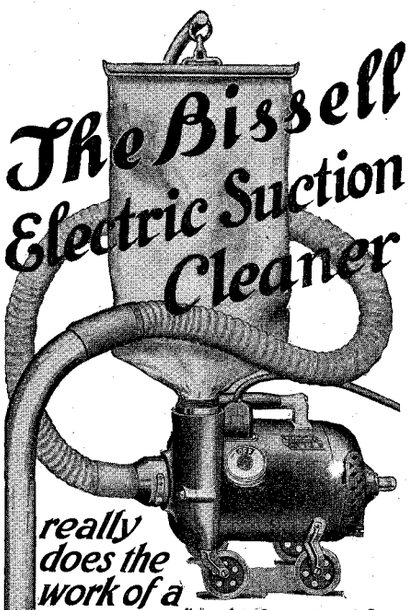

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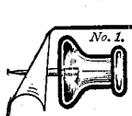

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE WEST

August 16.—A German submarine, Berlin reports, attacks British benzol warehouses at Harrington, England.

August 25.—A fleet of 62 French aviators drop bombs on German munitions-factories north of Saar-Louis, in Prussia, north of the Lorraine border. Another raid of 60 airmen is reported in the Mont Hulst forest, Belgium. Other air-attacks of smaller proportions occur at different points behind the German lines. Announcement is made of the destruction of a German submarine near Ostend by an Allied aeroplane bomb.

August 27.—A squadron of French aviators bombard the railroad station at Müllheim, Baden. There is apparent no movement of importance on the Western line. England claims damage to the harbor-defenses of Zeebrugge, Belgium, and the destruction of several submarines, in a raid on the coast by British war-ships.

August 28.—Paris reports that violent artillery bombardments in the Argonne result in serious damage to many German trenches.

August 31.—Paris declares that a gas-attack by the Germans at Linge and Schratmannele, in the Vosges, is delivered without success.

IN THE EAST

August 23.—Operations on the Save River mark the resumption of hostilities between Austria and Servia.

August 25.—The fortress of Brest-Litovsk, on the east bank of the Bug, one of the chief strongholds of the Russian second line of defense, is taken by storm by General von Mackensen's army. The Russians evacuate the fortress of Olita,

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30 miles south of Kovno, on the Niemen River. To the south General von Gallwitz captures 3,500 prisoners and machine guns. Field-Marshal von Hindenburg's army is engaged at Bausk and Schönberg, southeast of Mitau, and in the region east of Kovno, where 2,450 prisoners are captured. Von Mackensen reaches Kamieniez-Litovsk, on the Liessna, north of Brest, and advances also south of that city, suffering engagements on the lower wing near the Ruta River.

Nish reports that shrewd assaults by Servian forces halt the Austrian attempts to construct a new line of defense along the Save and Danube. The principal attacks are at Mala-Stratcheva, on the Danube, and at Skela and Moldava on the Save.

August 26.—The Russian War Office announces that the Russian retreat has so far been conducted exactly in accordance with the official plans. Orders recently issued call 2,000,000 more men to the flag. Important developments are reported from eastern Galicia, where considerable pressure is applied to the Russian forces still lingering in Austrian territory. It is claimed that the Russian lines are pierced along the Zlota Lipa River.

August 27.—The Allies make a land and sea attack, following an artillery bombardment, on the Turks in the Suvla Burnu region, but without success. The Turks report appreciable damage inflicted on Allied war-ships.

August 28.—Lipsk, 20 miles west of Grodno, is captured by the Germans. Northeast of Olita General von Eichhorn is victorious in an engagement with the retreating Russians. In Galicia the Russians are said to be retreating rapidly along a 125-mile front, with a loss so far of 10,000 prisoners.

August 29.—Fierce fighting is reported at Friedrichstadt, in the Riga neighborhood. The Germans advance to within twenty miles of Grodno, advancing along the Augustovo and the Bielostok railroads and reaching simultaneously Nowodvor and Kusnica. To the south the Germans are forging eastward from Brest Litovsk, advancing along the Muchawiec tributary toward Kobrin. In Galicia the Russians have made a stand on the Strypa, southwest of Tarnopol.

Berlin reports heavy losses incurred by British forces in the Dardanelles in attacks of the last two days on Turkish positions.

August 30.—Vienna reports the Austrian forces northeast of Brest Litovsk to have advanced north of the Muchawiec River to Pruzhany.

A British submarine shells Galata bridge, in the mercantile section of Constantinople, causing a panic in that part of the city.

August 31.—The German and Austrian forces capture Luzk, across the Galician border on the Styr River, in the Ukraine. At Zboro, on the Strypa, where the Russians have for twenty-four hours made a determined stand, the town is utterly devastated by the fearful bombardment of the enemy, and the Russians are retreating. It is stated that 7,000 Germans were made prisoners in the Luzk region.

GENERAL

August 27.—In the Welsh coal-fields 25,000 miners go out on strike.

August 28.—Rome reports slow but continuous advances on both the Trentino and Trieste fronts. In the attack on Trent the important height of Cima Cista is taken by the Italians.

New Prussian casualty lists No. 302 to

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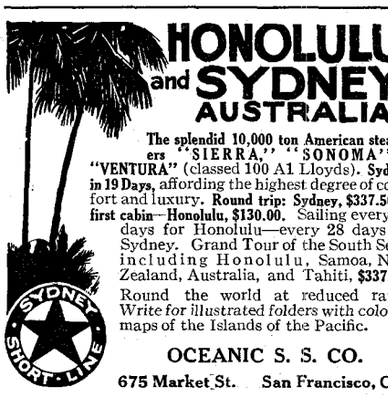

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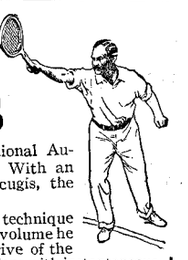

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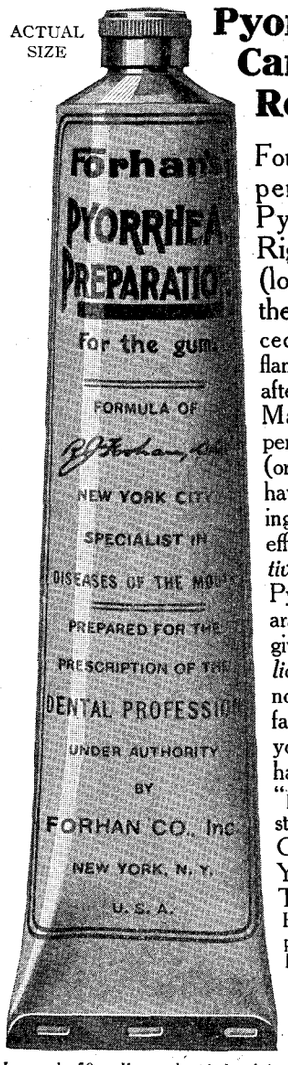

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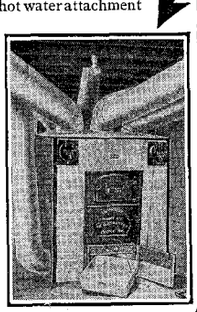

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No. 309 bring the total Prussian killed, wounded, and missing up to 1,740,836 on August 24.

August 30.—The Italians report success in the Strino valley, where the enemy's position is bombarded from the upper slopes of Monte Noce. On the other hand, the Austrians, from the high peaks of Monte Paranotta, just over the border, shell the Italian town of Caprile.

Sofia announces the receipt by Roumania of an ultimatum from Germany and Austria-Hungary demanding immediate passage through that country for Teutonic munitions for Constantinople. The report adds that 100,000 Austrian troops are massed on Roumania's frontier.

August 31.—James Archibald, an American war-correspondent, is discovered by British Federal inspectors at Falmouth to be transporting official dispatches from Count von Bernstorff to the German Government. The dispatches are seized and the American released.

Lloyd's reports the British loss in shipping from submarine and other hostile attacks and from mines as 68 steamers, with a gross tonnage of 180,713, and nine sailing vessels.

The Belgian Relief Commission in London reports 2,750,000 persons in Belgium without resources for their livelihood, and the harvest reserved for civilians insufficient for less than half this number.

Alphonse Pegoud, the French airman who in 1914 first demonstrated that an airship may be flown upside down and who first looped the loop in a flying-machine, is killed in action.

September 1.—Berlin declares in an official review of the Eastern campaign that 1,100,000 Russians have been taken prisoners since May 2, and that they have lost in the same time 300,000 men through casualties.

Martial law is abandoned in France, outside of the zone of military activities.

GENERAL FOREIGN

August 27.—Lisbon reports a monarchical revolution in northern Portugal, including an attack on a military barracks and the dynamiting of an important railway bridge.

DOMESTIC

August 29.—A shipment of $20,000,000 in British gold reaches New York City from Halifax, accompanied by $35,000,000 in American securities.

The United States submarine *F-4*, sunk in Honolulu Harbor March 25, is raised by pontoons and brought to dry dock.

August 31.—Pascual Orozco, revolutionist and Mexican leader, is shot by a posse of Texans following up a raid on a ranch-house on the Rio Grande, 150 miles east of El Paso. Troops are ordered to be rushed to the Texas border to prevent uprisings. Rumors of a marauding band of Mexicans in the neighborhood of San Antonio, Texas, 150 miles from the border, prove to be utterly without foundation. The statement that General Funston reported such a raid was an error.

September 1.—A note from Ambassador von Bernstorff to Secretary Lansing assures the latter that the policy of the German Government as officially defined previous to the sinking of the *Arabic* was definitely opposed to the sinking of passenger-ships without warning or where loss of life was involved, except in cases where escape is attempted or resistance offered.

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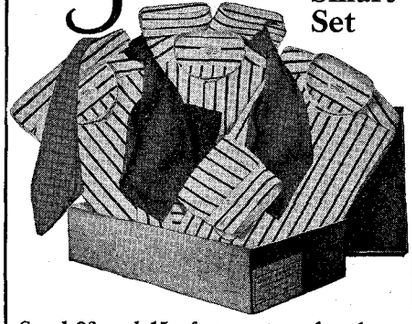

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"H. L. R.," Leipsic, O.—"Kindly answer the following question. Explain what is meant by 'A ship of German or English Registrary.'"

A record is entered at the Custom-house by the Collector of the Port to which a vessel is to belong, founded on the oath of one of the owners and setting forth the vessel's name and description, her tonnage, names of owners and master, and other facts. Hence, any ship registered at a German port is of German *registry*, or at a British port of British *registry*.

"A. D. S.," Minneapolis, Minn.—"Which is correct: 'Received of,' or 'Received from'?"

Both are correct. The former phrase may be noted in the following extracts from Shakespeare: "Received a thousand ducats *of* Don John."—*Much Ado About Nothing*. "What ring gave you my lord? Not that, I hope, which you received *of* me."—*Merchant of Venice*.

"F. R. F.," New York City.—"Please translate the following motto: 'Thesaur Amer Septent Sigil.' This phrase appears on the seal of all denominations of U. S. Currency."

It is an abbreviation of "Thesauri Americae Septentrious Sigillum." It means: The Seal of the Treasury of North America.

"J. V. B.," Womble, Ark.—"Please give the meaning of the expression 'Spectimer Agendo.'"

The correct spelling is "Spectemur Agendo" (not "*Spectimer*"), and means, "Let us be judged by our actions."

"C. E. H.," Port Haney, B. C., Can.—"Kindly give me Vergil's quatrain 'Sic Vos Non Vobis.'"

The lines were written by Vergil on the walls of Mæcenas's villa; the following are the circumstances under which they were composed. Vergil had written a distich praising Augustus, which was claimed by a contemporary versifier named Bathyllus as his own work. Vergil, incensed at this, took a piece of chalk and wrote underneath the distich these partially completed lines:

Hos ego versiculos feci, tulit alter honores;
Sic vos non vobis—
Sic vos non vobis—
Sic vos non vobis—
Sic vos non vobis—

The Emperor Augustus, who was present, turned to Bathyllus and asked him if he could finish the lines, but he was unable to do so. Vergil then offered to do it for him and completed them as follows:

Hos ego versiculos feci, tulit alter honores.
Sic vos non vobis fertis aratra boves;
Sic vos non vobis mellificatis apes;
Sic vos non vobis vellera fertis oves;
Sic vos non vobis nidificatis aves.

I wrote these lines, another takes the praise—
So you for others spend your toilsome days
Drawing the plow, O kine; so honey sweet
You store, O bees, that you shall never eat;
So, never for yourselves, your fleece you bear
You sheep, you birds build houses in the air.

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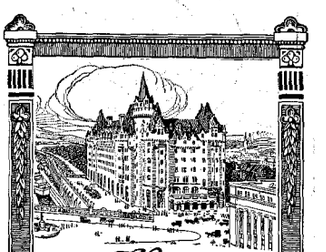

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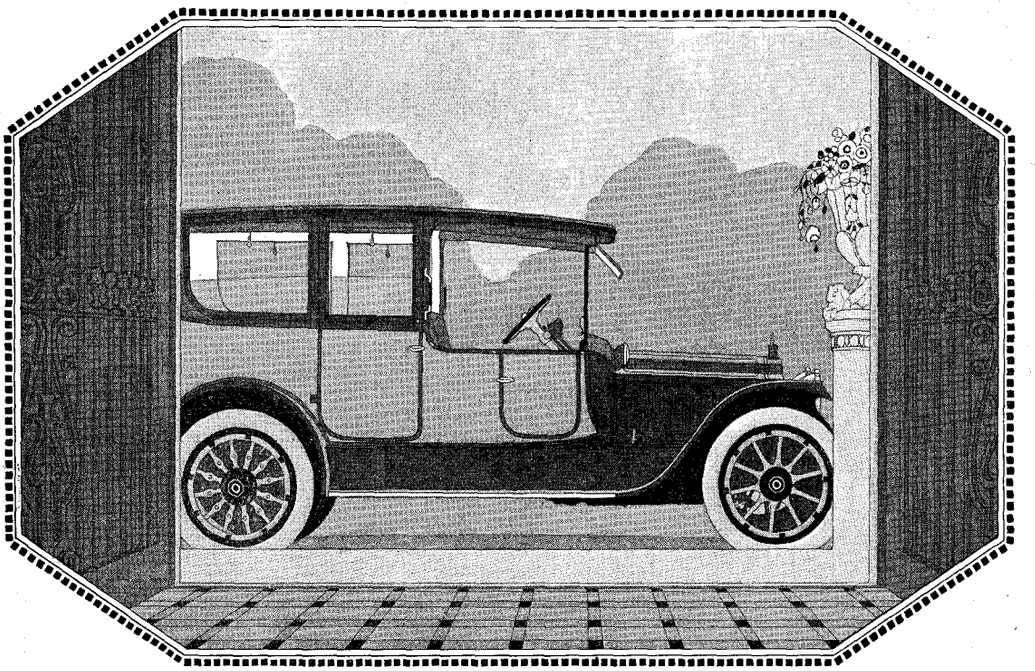

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